THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. VI.--NO. 26. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 1, 1869.

AN APRIL DAY.

[illegible]

A THEORY OF MATERIAL LIFE.

Prof. Huxley's "Protoplasm" the Basis of Life.

[illegible]

... pervade the whole living world. No very abstract organization is needed, in the first place, to prove that the powers, or faculties of all kinds of living matter, diverse as they may be in degree, are substantially similar in kind.

Speech, gesture and every other form of human action are, in the long run, resolvable into muscular contraction, and muscular contraction is but a transitory change in the relative positions of the parts of a muscle. [illegible]

BABIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton on their Management.

(From the Revolution.)

The only common sense work we ever saw on infancy was written by a man, Andrew Combe, of Scotland, a close observer, a sound thinker, and a learned physiologist. [illegible]

A Word to "Little Me."

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[illegible]

Milk Experiments.

Mr. F. J. Clarke, of Butte County, New York, instituted a course of experiments to guide him in managing his dairy, and his results tally very well with the views of those who have given the subject the most study. They are as follows: [illegible]

* * *

They have their little troubles in England also about appointments to office. Mr. Disraeli was attacked because he gave his private secretary an important place. [illegible]

* * *

The effect of the new whisky tax on the amount of revenue received is shown by the figures for one district of Kentucky. [illegible]

ANNEXATION.

Nova Scotia and the United States—Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker, Showing Our Natural Claims on the Land North of Us—The Inevitable Destiny of British America.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has written a lengthy and interesting letter to the officers of the "Nova Scotia League," at Halifax, in which he discusses with characteristic ability, and a most elaborate array of facts and figures, the question of the annexation of Nova Scotia and the other British colonies to the north of us, to the United States. Mr. Walker's letter was called forth by inquiries from the "League" as to the feeling in the United States on the subject of annexation, the terms on which it could be accomplished, and the effect on the welfare of Nova Scotia. Under these headings he disposes of the whole subject.

In the first place, Mr. Walker thinks annexation was impracticable, so long as the element of slavery existed in the United States, but since its disappearance annexation would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction throughout the Union.

THE TERMS ON WHICH ANNEXATION COULD BE EFFECTED.

This branch of the subject is the most interesting to the Nova Scotians, and is treated with great clearness and force. He tells the "League" that the 6,000,000 acres of crown lands would become the property of the State of Nova Scotia in the event of annexation, that we would assume the public debt of the colony now estimated at $8,000,000 [illegible]

EFFECT OF ANNEXATION ON NOVA SCOTIA.

This, in fact, is the great point of the letter, for it is aimed to convince the Nova Scotians that the effect of annexation will warrant the movement to secure its accomplishment. [illegible]

THE MODE OF ANNEXATION.

Mr. Walker referring to the inducement held out that if Nova Scotia will join the Canadian Dominion, that Government will be able to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States, says most emphatically: "If there is any question definitely settled it is this: That we never will agree to any reciprocity treaty with any British province separately, or with the Canadian Dominion, on any terms whatever, or at any time, present or prospective." [illegible]

"The Canadian Dominion and all the Provinces know well the plain and unequivocal terms on which they can obtain perpetual free trade with all the States of the Union. It is by annexation. If the Dominion and other provinces refuse annexation, as they have a perfect right to do, so do we reject reciprocity.

"It is neither your interest nor that of England that her North American Provinces should remain longer in colonial subjection. England could do no wiser act than at once to acknowledge the independence of the Dominion, and that of the adjacent provinces. [illegible]

A CURIOUS LETTER.

Louis Napoleon's Own Story of His Escape from the Fortress of Ham in 1846.

The following is a translation of a hitherto unpublished letter written by Louis Napoleon just after his escape from the Fortress of Ham, to the editor of a newspaper to which he contributed during his imprisonment. [illegible]

"MY DEAR MR. DEGEORGE:—The desire of once more seeing my father in this life has [illegible]

"But, my dear M. Degeorge, if I experienced a lively sentiment of joy when I found myself outside the fortress, I was very sadly impressed on passing the frontier; the certainty that the Government would never set me at liberty unless I consented to dishonor myself, was necessary to decide me to quit France; finally, it was necessary that I should be urged to this step by the desire of trying all means to console my father in his old age. Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge. Although free, I feel myself very unfortunate. Be assured of my warm friendship, and, if you can, try to be useful to my good Conneau. LOUIS NAPOLEON."

INSIDE VIEW.

Senator Cameron's Course.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "Before A. S. Russell was nominated, Senator Cameron professed the warmest friendship for him, and promised him his support, but since he has been nominated, the wily old Senator has changed his tune, and is doing all he can to defeat his confirmation.

"It was also reported to-day that Cameron was opposing the confirmation of ex-Governor James Pollock for Director of the Mint, because *Pollock was not the man Cameron wanted for the place.* Cameron wanted M. Hall Stanton for this position, but it seems the President selected Governor Pollock himself, on account of personal considerations.

"The district represented in the House by Judge Woodward of your State is Democratic, and according to the agreement entered into in caucus by the Republican Senators and Representatives, the control of the patronage was given to the two Senators, Cameron and Scott. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow lives in that district, and being a representative man of the Republican party, his wishes were consulted in the nomination of the Collector of Internal Revenue—that is, he recommended a man in whom he had confidence, and this recommendation was adopted by Senators Cameron and Scott, in writing, which was placed on file in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Grow supposed this settled the matter beyond changes, and left the city, feeling confident that his friend's name would be sent to the Senate. He had not been long absent before he learned that another man's name had been sent to the Senate for the place. He immediately returned to Washington, saw Cameron, who assured him he had nothing to do with it, that the only name he had recommended was that of Mr. Grow's friend, and that it was still on file in the Bureau. Mr. Grow repaired to the Revenue Bureau, and learned from Commissioner Delano that Senator Cameron had verbally requested the name of the last named party to be sent in, and he accordingly had withheld the name of Mr. Grow's friend, and sent forward the one verbally recommended by Cameron. He added that if Cameron desired the names changed, and the name of Mr. Grow's friend sent in, he (Delano) would have the first name withdrawn. While this was going on, Cameron, on learning what Grow was about, secured the immediate confirmation of the man first sent in. This little episode has caused considerable talk among Pennsylvanians here within the last few days. Comment is unnecessary."

"Torture by Authority."

In the last number of the *Hearth and Home* Mr. S. Conant gives an interesting and painful account of some of the tortures practiced in our State prisons, such as the "buck," where a man is hung up between two chairs, head down, by his hands and feet, the "crucifix," the iron collar, &c.

It is curious to remark, in such a case as this, the value of pictures; there is in the article an illustration of a man undergoing the torture of the buck, which tells the story so vividly that, though the fellow is evidently a low rough, the position is too painful, and the picture itself would, if generally circulated, suffice to abolish this mode of punishment.

Mr. Conant tells some strange stories of the useless inhumanity with which severe punishments have sometimes been inflicted. He relates, for instance, how in one case a new officer, instructed by his senior in his duties, by chance admitted that he had never seen the "buck" applied. Thereupon a convict was summarily called out and "bucked."

Such outrages are likely to produce mutinies. Under competent wardens and officers severe punishment would seldom be necessary, even with the most savage convicts. Pillsbury, the ablest manager of criminals whom our prisons have produced, has never, we believe, found it necessary to use barbarous punishments.

There is a true story of a convict who threatened to "kill old Pillsbury the first chance he got." The threat was a fair one, and was conveyed to the prison head-warden, Pillsbury, who on hearing of the threat, went to the shop, sat down in a chair, removed his cravat and collar, bared his neck, and called to the convict to come and shave him.

The man turned pale and hesitated. "Come, quick," cried Pillsbury. The man shaved him, without a scratch, in silence, but under great agitation.

"Why did you not cut my throat, when you had the chance?" demanded Pillsbury, some days afterward, having called the convict aside. "How could I?" stuttered the man; "I was not hurt you, when you put yourself in my hands in that way, sir." The warden spoke kindly to him, and exhorted and encouraged him to good behavior; and the convict, under Pillsbury's management, became, from being one of the most intractable and savage, one of the mildest and most trusted of the prisoners, and when his term expired, was set free a thoroughly reformed man.

Under right management, no barbarous punishment would be needed in our prisons and penitentiaries and the public, when it hears of a mutiny in Sing Sing, or of a convict punished to death, ought rightly to blame the officers of the prison. Their incapacity is in fault.—*New York Post.*

* * *

It is announced that the list of desirable offices is nearly exhausted. This will be disagreeable news to Ohio; or it may be that the list of invalids and citizens of that State who need an office, has also become well nigh exhausted.

CAUGHT BY THE REDSKINS.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate* tells the following story, which may be taken with a pinch of salt:

"Mr. James Gull, an old resident of this city, who left here some fifteen years ago for California, by the overland route, returned last Saturday. The company with whom he went was attacked by Indians and several of them killed, among others, as was supposed, Mr. Gull. His body was subsequently found pierced with over twenty arrows, and fully identified by other members of the party. More positive evidence of death, perhaps, never existed than in this case. We are glad to say, however, that he has been fully able to prove his identity. He now finds that time has wrought many sad changes during his absence. The young wife, formerly Mary Andrew, after mourning the death of her husband three years, married Mr. Simeon Dunbar, of East Second street, who now finds himself the husband of another man's wife, thus furnishing another Enoch Arden case to the many already recorded. Mrs. Gull-Dunbar is the mother of eight children, only one of whom belongs to Mr. Gull, who finds his domestic affairs in a very unfortunate condition. Happily, all the parties interested are disposed to make the best of it, and it is understood that matters will be as satisfactorily arranged as can possibly be done under the circumstances. Of course, Mr. Gull, who was the son of one of our oldest, wealthiest and most respectable citizens, received many callers, and has strange encounters to relate, some of which would be almost impossible to believe were it not that he has remarkable vouchers for all his statements. It seems that when the attack was made by the Indians, he fought with the ferocity of a lion, but was finally overcome and made captive. He was then carried away, suffering for weeks all that Indian prisoners can be made to suffer. The destination of the party was beyond the mountains in the southwestern part of Colorado, beyond the reach of civilization. To his utter astonishment he there found the ruins of a large city, evidently of Indian origin, and supposed to have been built by the Aztecs before the discovery of America, as they more nearly resembled the ruins found in Mexico than any other. Here, too, he saw many relics of modern civilization, such as he knew could never have been obtained from travelers over the Plains. He afterward learned that these came from some caves two or three hundred miles away, on the sides of the mountains. Mr. Gull frequented these caves some five years ago, which he describes as being very remarkable, and still filled with old rusty guns, pistols, skeletons, whole pots of gold and silver coin, specimens of which he has, and which can be seen at Baker & Bailey's drug store. He now wears a large antique-looking ring which he found there, on which is rudely carved the name of Capt. Kidd. But, perhaps, the most interesting of all his relics are the manuscripts, which he preserved, and which throw a flood of light upon the career of the mysterious Capt. Kidd. These consist of over twenty pages of fine but distinct writing, carefully preserved between oiled silk. Upon discovering this Mr. Gull contrived to fasten it to his person in such a manner that it has never been noticed by the Indians, and so that it has been little subject to wear. Of the contents of these manuscripts we have no room to speak. They will no doubt be printed in full. Mr. Gull called upon us last Wednesday. He says there are untold riches yet in the caves referred to, and we learn that several of our citizens are anxious to form a company and go for them. We have only to add that Mr. Gull, years ago, adopted the habits of the Indians, has hunted and fought with them, but not until the late attack by Custer upon Black Kettle has he met a white man. Although in the habit of an Indian warrior, he escaped being shot by calling out in English to a soldier, who had his piece raised almost ready to fire."

The Tyranny of Upholstery.

People who like "pretty things," but have short purses, are compelled to submit to the tender mercies of upholsterers, who have just three objects—to keep up the practice of settling up a drawing room, to invent no furniture which requires individual work, and cannot, therefore, be turned out in thousands of specimens, and to change such designs as can be so turned out as often as possible. With these objects they are compelled to make war at once against solidity and originality—a permanent war, in which, as they well know, they are battling for the prosperity as dear to them as life.

The very highly placed and the very rich often set them at defiance, the mania for new furniture seldom seizing a very old family while the rich, whom it does seize, gratify it independently, but the upholsterers usually win their battle against the middle class, which has on such subjects neither originality or nerve. They dare not even distribute their rooms as they like. There are thousands, tens of thousands of women in England, with from £300 to £3,000 a year, who persist in ruining good houses by devoting the best apartment—usually in London a lop-eared cell—to a drawing-room filled with furniture they dislike and are afraid to break, but think it correct to have. They want one of the two rooms, it may be, very sorely to sit in, and let their children move about in—a "living-room" in fact—but they think it necessary to keep [illegible] and sofas to lounge on, all simple, all solid, and all meant to be used, would answer their ends exactly, and so would a library, but they [illegible] cousins and visitors might by possibility think that arrangement unusual. Take for example, the [illegible] on which Mr. C. Eastlake, in his recent charming book upon "household taste," is so justifiably severe. Half the educated women in England recognize the beauty of the Turkey carpet, with its gently blended shades, its softness to the foot, its durability, and its curiously pleasant relation to furniture of almost any color; and some of them are aware that it is by far the cheapest of all carpets in the long run, except, indeed, the beautiful hand-made fabrics now turned out in the factories of Mirzapore and the jails of the Punjab. These latter are absolutely perfect, Cashmerees having designed the patterns, while convicts dare not turn out any but thoroughly honest, painstaking work. They know also that a carpet has no business in dusty corners, under bookcases or chairs, in places where convenience as well as beauty requires either stained boards, or, better still, encaustic tiling; but they persist all the same in buying a Brussels carpet twice as big as they want, woven of a material which loses its freshness in two years, and of a pattern often glaring, and usually absurd. Who treads on flowers anywhere if he can help it? They can give no reason for not putting the carpets they acknowledge to be good in the drawing-room, except that "nobody does it"—the very reason why, if they want to make society as various in its external fittings as possible, they ought to choose and arrange furniture as they please. It is the same with their mirrors, and mantlepieces, and fire-places. Why are mirrors in a climate like that of London always to have gilt borders, which seldom suit the paper, are often spotty, and never set off the glass? "Why not," asks Mr. Eastlake, "let such mirrors be fitted in plain solid frames of wood, say three or four inches in width, enriched with delicate mouldings or incised ornament? If executed in oak, they may be left of their natural color; if in the commoner kinds of wood, they can be ebonized (i. e., stained black), and further decorated with narrow gold stripes running traversely over the mouldings." Just because the upholsterers will not let them, putting on all such work a prohibitory price, and forbidding clever artisans to carry out private orders for themselves. Nothing is so costly as a piece of fancy furniture made to order, and nothing so reprehended by the average upholsterers as originality, except, indeed, solidity.

But we shall be told it is useless for housekeepers of moderate means to attempt to act on these rules, or display originality, or try in any way to do as they like. They cannot afford it. Mr. Eastlake is never tired of repeating that nothing is cheap that cannot be obtained in thousands, and it is true that if one buys this year a satisfactory set of china or glass or an excellent piece of furniture, it will two years hence be nearly or quite impossible to replace it, except at excessive cost. The pattern will have been disused, as any woman may ascertain by the very simple test of trying to renew a broken smelling bottle. A month's search will not reveal a bottle which will fit, and the stopper, possibly valuable, must be sent to the manufacturer, to be detained a month or two, and refitted at a cost six or eight times that of the original model. The thirst for change cannot be satisfied by the buyers is felt by the sellers, whose gains depend not upon the excellence of their goods but upon incessant alterations in their form, and the sellers are in some departments absolute. The only remedies for the purchaser are dogged obstinacy and self-will. Let every man or woman who is furnishing decide for himself or herself what he wants, arrange his rooms as he pleases, take no counsel except from artists and books and his own sense of convenience, snub every seller who ventures to mutter "They are not now used," and, above all, give time to the search for the precise thing he wants. With time and a little money anything can be accomplished, even the furnishing of a modern house so that it shall be a pleasant habitation, shall not require renewal more than once in a lifetime, and shall not bear the most distant resemblance to an upholsterer's show-room.—*The Spectator.*

Life in Alaska.

One can hardly imagine the rapidity with which summer comes on in this region. On the 27th of May the river was full of ice. Ten days after the voyagers had to lie by during the noonday heat. The thermometer then stood at 80° in the shade. On the 9th of June the Americans parted with their Russian companions. On the 23d they reached Fort Yukon, having rowed and tracked 600 miles against a swift current. The trip had lasted twenty-nine days, out of which they had laid by only three. A few weeks later they descended the same space, having the current with them, in seven days.

They remained at Fort Yukon until the 8th of July, being most hospitably entertained. The fort had quite a civilized look. There were freshly-plastered walls, glazed windows, and open fire-places, magazines, stores, fur-room, and ice-well. Camped around the fort were quite five hundred Indians, who had come there to trade. Some wore their native costumes of skins; others were tricked out in coats and shirts of civilized people. One in a scarlet coat, with brass buttons and epaulets. The Indians were of many tribes. There were, for example, "Foolish Folks," "Wood Folks," "Birchbark Folks," "Rat Folks," and "Hill Folks."

The fur-room of the fort was a rare sight. From the beams hung marten skins by the thousand, while the cheaper kinds of furs were lying upon the floor in huge heaps. There was a fair supply of the skins of the silver-gray and black fox. The latter is by far the most valuable. There is a story that one unlucky employe of the Company bought a skin of a white fox, which had been cunningly dyed black, paying for it more pounds than he should have paid shillings; the overplus was deducted from his salary. "Skins" are the currency of Fort Yukon. The unit is a beaver-skin, estimated at about half a dollar. Two martens count as one beaver, and so on.

The one thing which strikes the reader at once, and which confirms what is told by Richardson, Kane, Hall, and all other Artic explorers, is the superabundance of animal life existing in these northern regions. Strange as it may seem, tropical and semi-tropical regions are almost bare of living creatures. Strain and his party wandered for weeks through the thick forests of Central America, never seeing an animal or rarely even a bird, and, as far as one can judge, the rivers seemed almost destitute of fish. But life abounds in the Arctic regions. The rivers swarm with fish almost begging to be caught. The Kamchatdales have reindeer by the thousand. Whymper and his friends during their brief stay at Nulato bought the skins of 800 white hares, which were used to cover their blankets. The Indians had caught them and appropriated the meat to their own use. Moose meat, varied by beaver, is the standing food of those who have got tired of salmon and such like fish. The delicacies are a moose's nose and a beaver's tail.—A. H. GUERNSEY, *in Harper's Magazine.*

* * *

THE New York *Sun* assumes that Mr. Stanton will decline the pecuniary benefaction which some of his warm friends propose to tender to him.

FRUIT AND CROP PROSPECT.

The Greensburg, Pennsylvania, *Herald* says the wheat in Westmoreland county looks elegant, and the past week of pleasant weather has given the farmers a splendid opportunity to put in oats and prepare the soil for corn planting. The same paper says: "We notice all the peach trees that have come under our observation, so far this season, are full of buds. If old 'Jack Frost' be kind enough to keep away, we may expect a large yield of this delicious fruit."

The New York *Shipping List* says the crop reports from the Western, Middle, Southern and Eastern States are more uniformly favorable than usual at this season of the year. All accounts agree that the wheat crop never was known to be in a more promising condition. It is quite forward, even although the season is at least three weeks later than usual. Spring seeding has been delayed by the backwardness of the season, yet there is abundant time to get in full average breadth. Although it is too early to form any estimate of the forthcoming crop that is worth anything, yet the present prospect is that, barring the usual drawbacks which may be in the future, the wheat crop of 1869 will be a very liberal one; and with more extended facilities for marketing, the Western growers and Eastern consumers will be alike benefited.

The Washington *Reporter* says: We have not seen a better prospect for a good crop of wheat in this county for several years past, than there is at the present time. The early part of the winter was mainly mild and open, and the wheat kept green and grew all the time. It was feared that the hard freezes during March would injure it greatly, but the crop looks well and flourishing. The late warmth and soft showers have brought it forward very rapidly, and at the present time the fields look very promising.

IMPORTANT LAW.

Parties in Interest to be Witnesses.

The following act, allowing "parties in interest to be witnesses," having passed both houses of the Legislature, and been approved by the Governor, is now a law of Pennsylvania:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party or person from being a witness in any civil proceeding; provided, this act shall not alter the law as now declared and practiced in the courts of this Commonwealth, so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his client; and this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators, or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries devisavit vel non and others respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner.

SEC. 2. That a party to the record of any civil proceeding in law or equity, or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended, may be examined as if under cross examination at the instance of the adverse party or any of them, and for that purpose may be compelled in the same manner and subject to the same rules for examination as any other witness to testify; but the party calling for such examination shall not be concluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SEC. 3. That the testimony of witnesses authorized by this act may be had by deposition or commission issued as the case may require, with such notice to the party to be examined and to the adverse party as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the rules of the proper court touching the taking of depositions and testimony on commission.

The Odd Fellows.

The grand celebration in Philadelphia, Monday, of the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the order in the United States, revives the history of its origin and progress. On the 26th of April, 1819, Thomas Wildey, an Englishman, then residing in Baltimore, who had been a member of the Order in the old country, organized in that city the first lodge in the United States. It was fittingly styled "Washington Lodge No. 1," and six members of foreign lodges altogether were present at the time of its organization. From that time but little progress was made in the Order until the organization of "Pennsylvania Lodge No. 1," in Philadelphia, on December 26, 1821. On June 27, 1823, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was organized, with Aaron Nichols as Grand Master, and held its first session February, 1824, at which time Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, was chartered.

The Grand Lodge of the United States was organized in Baltimore on the 15th of January, 1825, and was composed of the only Grand Lodges then existing—in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. Thomas Wildey was unanimously elected Most Worthy Grand Sire, although the title was not conferred until April 25, 1838. The first Encampment was created July 8, 1827, in Baltimore, the first Encampment in Pennsylvania dating from August 11, 1829, and being known as Philadelphia Encampment No. 1.

During the half century just about closing, 606,227 members were initiated into the Order in the United States, and the enormous sum of $26,153,562 was expended by the Order in the relief of the sick, in assisting widows and orphans, in burying the dead, and in educating the orphan—an enormous sum, but nevertheless true. The number of members relieved from this fund was 684,189, in addition to 55,188 widowed families.

On the 30th of June, 1868, there were 3,195 Grand and Subordinate Lodges in the United States, and 247,036 members. Of this large number, Pennsylvania had 526 Lodges, and 46,255 members, or more than double the membership of any other State. The initiations for the year ending June 30th, 1868, were 40,940; brothers relieved, 21,344; and widowed families relieved, 3,241. The total amount paid for relief during the same period was $861,118 26, of which Pennsylvania contributed $237,115 92, or nearly one-fourth of the whole sum. The number of Grand and subordinate Encampments was 795, with 43,478 members. The total amount paid for relief was $70,437 95, of which Pennsylvania contributed $26,438 61, making the entire relief granted by the Lodges and Encampments of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1868, $951,556 21.

The Right of Pennsylvania to Tax Foreign Corporations.

In the United States Supreme Court a few days since, Mr. Justice Nelson delivered an important opinion, deciding that the State of Pennsylvania has no right to impose a tax upon the holders of the bonds of the Northern Central Railway, a road incorporated to run from Baltimore, Md., to Sunbury, Pa. The Court holds that under the charter the security pledged for the payment of the bonds embraces the entire line, and that the Maryland portion of the road, with its franchises and fixtures, in case of a failure to pay the principal or interest, would be liable to sale in satisfaction of the debt. Under these circumstances, it was concluded that the enforcement of the tax would permit Pennsylvania to legislate upon property lying without her limits—a state of affairs contrary to the most elementary principles of law. It was argued that if Pennsylvania could tax the entire issue of bonds, upon the same principle Maryland could tax them, and thus a double taxation would be effected. It might happen that in the case of a consolidated road running through several States the taxation of the principal by each of them would exhaust the interest due. The Northern Central Railroad was, therefore, not permitted to retain for payment to Pennsylvania the tax of three mills per dollar of the principal deducted from the semi-annual coupons.

Narrow Span Bridges.

The St. Louis *Republican*, seemingly misapprehending the bridge question, has called forth a communication from W. Milnor Roberts, Engineer, in which he puts the question as follows:

"The gist of the matter is this: It has been found by experience, accumulated through years, that the cheapest possible made of carrying coal from the mines along the upper Ohio to the great markets on the rivers below, including St. Louis, is by means of barges and boats arranged in very large fleets, sometimes covering two acres, some having a front of 150 feet, and a length of over 700 feet. The best pilots dare not attempt to pass these large tows through such a span as 300 feet, in the night, or in certain winds, because a little misdirection, or a strong wind would throw one end or the other against one of the piers; thus the Steubenville bridge now *regulates*, at a loss to the public, the coal business which already amounts to over 50,000,000 bushels per annum, and will in a very few years, with the Southern market healthy and flourishing, be augmented to 100,000,000 bushels.

"Millions of the people of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys are interested in preventing unnecessary obstructions from going into the Ohio river; both branches of Congress, and the Engineer Department of the United States, are convinced of the truth; yet the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, taking advantage of technical difficulties thrown in the way of the true expression of Congress, now propose acting in a truly selfish spirit, to the serious injury of the public, by persisting in placing piers only three hundred feet apart, when the other railroad companies have acceded to the compromise width of four hundred feet."

English Operatives Coming to America.

The emigration of Preston operatives to the United States, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 6th, in consequence of the strike, is perhaps the wisest movement they could have adopted. The workmen are merely following the course of the trade. For some years past America has required less manufactured cotton of us simply because she has manufactured more for herself. The figures given in Mr. Wells's report show that whereas in 1860 there were rather less than five and a quarter millions of cotton spindles at work, in 1868 there were seven millions. The increase seems destined to become permanent and operatives who can find no work in England are likely to be in demand in the United States. We hope the same experience will follow the experiment to be made under the sanction of the Admiralty. The closing of two great dockyards throws some thousands of persons out of employment, and a picked number are to be sent away in the vessels soon to be dispatched to Canada for troops. The emigrants will probably go by preference to the United States, and as they are skilled artisans, they will in all probability escape the privations which would probably await them here. Already the streets of every large town are filled with the unemployed, and before taking children to America, or any of the colonies, it might be well to consider the needs of the parents.

The Russian Navy.

The Russian Navy consists of two hundred and sixty-seven vessels, of which two hundred and thirty are steam. These include four iron clad frigates, three iron clad batteries and thirteen monitors. More than one-half of this immense force is in the Baltic, where it is frozen up about one-third of the year. Thirty-two steam and nine sailing vessels are on the Black Sea, and twenty-nine steam and two sailing vessels on the Siberian coast, in the North Pacific. The whole force appears to be well balanced, well in hand and very efficient. The Baltic fleet is ready for any Prussian complications. Prussia has nothing which can hope to contend against it. The Black Sea fleet is sufficiently strong to make a dash against Turkey when the moment arrives for opening the road to the Mediterranean. The Siberian fleet is well posted to protect the aggressive movements of Russia upon the Chinese empire and the northern island possessions of Japan. While the rest of Europe quarrels and wastes its strength in silent warfare Russia progresses and swells her boundary lines.

STATE POLITICS.

Thus far none of the late members of the Legislature from Lancaster county have announced themselves as candidates for re-election. Dr. H. B. Bowman, of Manheim township, is named for State Senate in place of General Fisher.

Captain James B. Geggie, of Oil City, is a candidate for the Legislature from Venango county, subject to decision of Republican Convention.

A. J. Herr, Esq., late member of the lower House for Dauphin county, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate, in place of G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon, term expired.

The Republican Central Committee of Fayette county, will meet at the Court House in Uniontown, on Friday, April 30th, 1869, at one o'clock, P. M., to fix a time for holding the Republican County Convention to nominate a ticket for support at the next October election, and to select delegates to the Republican State Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 23d of June next.

George B. Hoan, of North Buffalo, and W. M. Steele, of Stewardson Furnace, are candidates for the Legislature in Armstrong county, subject to decision of Republican primary elections. Col. John G. Ran, of the 139th is a candidate for renomination for Prothonotary, and five soldiers are contesting for Register and Recorder, and three soldiers for Sheriff. The primary elections will be held on Saturday, June 5th.

The Forest County Republican Committee will meet in Tionesta on Tuesday, May 5th, to prepare for the fall campaign.

Mr. J. H. Smith, the present Prothonotary of Venango county, is announced as a candidate for nomination to that office.

W. R. Holt, of Meadville, announces himself as a candidate for Assembly from Crawford county, subject to the decision of the Republican electors. Mr. Ames, of Western Pipe Bill fame, it is said, will be a candidate for renomination.

The Democrats have the majority in Fayette county, and there is a grand rush for office there. There are seven candidate for Assembly, ten for Treasurer, six for Prothonotary and eight for Commissioner.

Messrs. A. J. Buffington and H. J. Vankirk, of Washington count, are candidates for renomination for the Legislature in Washington county.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* denies that Judge Asa Packer has declined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The Republican Executive Committee of Beaver county having resolved that Beaver county shall either have the Senator again or two Representatives in the next Assembly, the editor of the Washington *Reporter* takes it for granted that Washington will not concede the Senator, and explains how the apportionment for the district was made the editor being a member of the House at the time. While the editor thinks Beaver makes no inordinate demand in asking for an additional member, because of her vote making the district surely Republican, he says of the understanding relative to the apportionment:

"Washington was still to retain her two members and Beaver one, and the Senatorship should be alternate. We make this known as due to truth, and in order that there may be no mistake as to our status in the matter. That we are clearly entitled to the Senatorship for the next term is beyond question, and we do not imagine for a moment that any one entertains the idea of ceding away that right to Beaver county."

Washington county will have two candidates for the Republican nomination for Senate in Messrs. Joseph B. Welsh, of East Bethlehem, and M. L. A. McCracken, of Washington.

It is said that Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum has at last consented to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Captain John G. Bippus, of Oakland, and Alexander Leslie, of Middlesex, are candidates for the Republican nomination for the Legislature in Butler county.

The Republicans of Somerset county will meet in Somerset on Friday, May 4th, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to the State Convention, appointing a County Committee, and taking measures to organize for the Gubernatorial campaign.

Joseph Cummins, of Somerset, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in the Twentieth District, in place of A. Stutzman, term expired. Capt. F. B. Long, Benj. A. Fichtner and G. M. Pile, of Somerset county, are candidates for the legislative nomination in place of John Weller.

The Democracy of Fayette will have quite a contest over the nomination for the Legislature, judging from the names of the contestants, as follows: Dr. R. Patton, Isaac C. Woodward, A. J. Hill, Dr. Isaac Jackson, Thos. B. Schnatterly, Col. P. U. Hook and W. H. Playford.

The Blair county *Radical* of Thursday says: "The Senatorial Conference of this district will, most probably, meet inside of the next three weeks. All the counties except Perry and Centre have selected conferees. The indications are that the district will send two Senatorial delegates opposed to the re-nomination of Gov. Geary. Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata are said to be opposed to him, and it is claimed that Centre will vote with them. Blair is for him, and Perry doubtless will join Blair in demanding that he be re-nominated. Gen. John F. Hartranft, present Auditor General, is said to be Gov. Geary's principal opponent in the district."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Hollidaysburg *Radical* says of the Gubernatorial question: "The opposition to Governor Geary have been quietly working during the past month, and it is now rendered pretty certain that all that strength will be concentrated on General John F. Hartranft, the present Auditor General. Much of the distinctiveness of the Cameron and Curtin elements has been sunk in a union against the present Executive, although there are still some prominent Cameron men urging him. The Curtin wing, headed by McClure, Kemble, Mann and others of lesser note, are moving heaven and earth to bring about his defeat. The whisky and beer interests are organizing against him. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are moving upon a common center. On the other hand, the people are becoming aroused and are demanding wherever the leaders give them an opportunity, that he be re-nominated. The Invincibles of Philadelphia, an organization composed of the best men in the city, and powerful in numbers, have lately come out for him, and their influence will be felt on the day of the selection of delegates. The contest between now and the Convention promises to be uncommonly lively. I still think Geary will make it. So far, he has a decided majority of the delegates chosen, although not more than one-third have been selected. The action of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Berks, Bucks, Lebanon and the tier bordering on, or near Montgomery, (General Hartranft's home,) will have a great bearing on the nomination. Nearly all those counties choose delegates within the next three weeks."

The Howard University.

Referring to the patent building blocks of which the Howard University is constructed, the Washing *Star* editorially says that an "investigation has been made fully and carefully, by experts—contractors, builders and chemists—and the committee report as the result of these tests that the buildings are well constructed and entirely safe; that the building blocks are, in fact, capable of standing three or four times the amount of pressure really brought to bear upon them, while they steadily harden by age. This, it seems to us, ought to settle the question, and the University should now be allowed to go on with its work of usefulness, without further hindrance. Such would doubtless be the case but for the fact that the unfortunate dissensions in the First Congregational Church are being fought out over these patent bricks."

"The result of a close examination of the entire buildings was to dispel any lingering prejudice to their disadvantage, and we cannot see why they should not stand as long and as firmly as the Capitol itself. It may be proper to add, in justice to Gen. Howard, that, whether the material is good or bad, he should not be held solely responsible for its use, as it was adopted by the Board of Directors when Dr. Boynton was President, July 9, 1867, without a dissenting voice. All thought it just the thing, the sand and other requisites being on the ground; and, as proved to be the case, that the manufacture of the brick would afford employment to a large number of poor colored people. It has been reported that the cost of the material was as great as press-brick would have been, but this, too, is an error. The whole cost of the structure, 201 feet long by from 36 to 50 feet in width, is but $60,000. Those who have had occasion to learn to their sorrow the cost of building material lately, can judge how far $60,000 will go in a building of this size, constructed of brick, stone, or even of wood."

How Grant Acts and Looks.

President Grant himself bears his duties well, and wears its honors with manly modesty. His mistakes are probably only Belmont repeated. He'll clear the path presently, I believe. In appearance and manner there is a marked improvement. He looks better and moves with more ease as President, than he did formerly when receiving as General and hero of the war; the latter being of course the light in which most visitors approached. It troubled him. His "literal mindedness" of intellect sufficiently accounts for such embarrassment. As President, nearly every interview must assume more or less of a business aspect, and this suits President Grant.

In dress, President Grant appears with scrupulous neatness. His face, with all its famous impassiveness, has a more alert air than formerly. He receives visitors sitting at a desk, and when they approach him he turns in his chair so as to have the light behind him and in your face, into which he looks while you are talking, with a quiet steadiness that you must notice while yet it does not specially embarrass you. He hears what you have to say directly bearing on your business, asking a question if necessary, and dismisses promptly. Most persons are pleased with interviews had with him.—*Washington correspondence Syracuse Journal.*

Progress of Mormonism in Egland.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "It may interest the admirers of eccentricities of 'religious' life in the United States to know that the progress of Mormonism in London is regarded as very satisfactory by the elders. People who have been led to believe the sect is purely American, and that it forms a part of the great Gothic Revival, will be surprised to hear that the saints have eight branches in the metropolis, and that there are 104 elders, 38 priests, 23 teachers and 30 deacons, always hard at work; 162 members have been 'cut off'—that is, expelled—during the last year. But 915 of the faithful remain, and there has been 'but little emigration'—an alarming statement, for it shows that a Mormon colony is being founded among us. If this goes on much longer we shall have American travelers filling books with the most harrowing accounts of the profligacy of our social life, and the wondrous development of our religious character."

* * *

RENTS are high in some quarters of Paris, as the following figures show: A house on the Boulevard Haussman rents for 40,000 francs per annum; another house, on the same boulevard, 76,000 francs; a house in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, 43,000 francs; a house in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, 74,000 francs; another, in the same street, 85,000 francs; a house in the Rue de Rivoli, 80,000 francs; and one in the Place de la Madeline, 90,000 francs. These are not cited as out-of-the-way rents, but are taken as they appear in the "Petites Affiches."

STATE NEWS.

It is said no public entertainment can be given in Beaver without a disturbance, the cause of which is attributed to the hard cider in use in the town.

Benjamin Alexander, aged ninety years, died in Finley township, Mercer county, on the 17th inst. He settled in Mercer county before 1800, when all between Pittsburgh, then a small village, and Lake Erie was a wilderness.

Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, the new Commissioner of Patents, is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the Central High School. After reading law in that city, Mr. Fisher removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and rapidly rose to an eminence at the bar, especially in the department of patent law.

A Philadelphia drayman has invented a machine for feeding a quadruped in a hurry. To eat a peck of oats occupies his mules about three quarters of an hour. The machine in question turns with a crank. The mule sits up on his haunches and straightens out his neck. A peck of oats are then slung into him at a single revolution of the cylinder, inside of a minute and a quarter. The inventor terms the apparatus an "oat-meter."

The following is a copy of the general militia law passed during the last session of the Legislature: That the minimum for all volunteer military organizations of all arms of the service is hereby fixed at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, except when called into actual service, when the minimum shall be the same as is now required by law. Under the act of 1858, there is an annual tax of fifty cents, except in Dauphin county, where, by a special act of the last Legislature, the tax is fixed at one dollar.

Arms have been issued to nine new military companies by Adjutant General McCreery, within the past few weeks. The companies are located at Reading, Easton, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pittston and Philadelphia.

James Kester, of Franklin township, has been appointed by the Governor to be Associate Law Judge of Columbia county.

Referring to Mr. Gowan's purchase of the Treverton coal estate, the Reading *Dispatch* says: It may seem strange to many of our readers that Mr. Gowan would enter into such a stupendous enterprise immediately after having assumed the responsibility of the Presidency of the Reading Railroad. From the fact that the Legislature passed a bill in the early part of the late session, granting railroad corporations the right to aid coal operators whenever they saw proper, we infer that Mr. Gowan, in his official capacity, has entered into this enterprise with a view to "aiding" in gobbling up the entire Treverton coal estate. There is no telling what this new law may lead to in the coal regions of our State.

The coal miners' strike at Poweltown, Osceola, Philipsburg and vicinity, is not general.

A respectable merchant in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, became intoxicated, and lay down near the door of a medical college, whence he was conveyed to the dissecting room by mistake of drunken grave robbers. The *Evening Star* says: "Next morning a subject was wanted. As soon as the door was opened and light admitted, the unfortunate man began to give signs of life. Two or three of the students were called, but they were afraid to approach him. At length the bravest ones made efforts to rouse him, and they were successful. Gazing wildly around him for a moment a terrible realization of his position came upon him like a flash, and he uttered heart-rending screams. So appaling were they that one of the students went into a fit, and a German was so alarmed that he fell down a flight of stairs and fractured one of his arms, and was removed to the Penn Hospital, where he now is, doing well. The unfortunate man was removed to his home in an insane condition, manifesting great nervous excitement. He is now under the care of two physicians, and cannot be convinced but he was dead. Such are the results of rum."

Rev. Ross Stevenson, for nine years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Ligonier and Pleasant Grove, Westmoreland county, resigned his position on the 11th inst. Cause, inadequate salary.

George H. Krug, one of the oldest natives of Lancaster, died in that city on Tuesday, after suffering nine years from paralysis. He had attained the age of eighty-three years.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: A sad occurrence took place in Irwintown, on Tuesday, by which a young girl twelve years of age met a horrible and untimely death. It seems that her father, Jacob Bolin, a miner, purchased a jug of whisky on the Saturday evening previous and took it home with him. During his absence, on Monday, the girl drank of the poison to such an extent that she fell into a stupor and never again awoke in this world. Her mother was also absent at the time, on a visit to McKeesport.

Bishop Simpson will conduct the ceremonies at the dedication of the new M. E. Church, at Franklin, on Sabbath next.

Christian Seafort, who jumped from the Pittsburgh and Erie cars a few evenings since, near Youngsville, while asleep and dreaming, has since died. He leaves a wife and several small children in Warren.

The Pleasantville *Evening News* has ceased to exist, for want of sufficient local patronage to sustain it.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, commenting upon the financial affairs of Snyder county, says: "The Commissioner's fees, for instance, sum up $1,245. Those of Union county, for the same period, only $660. The printing account foots up $672. For Union county $175. For two counties, so near of equal size and population, such discrepancy can only be accounted for by want of attention to the leakages."

The Lutheran General Synod will hold its 152d annual meeting in the city of Reading, beginning on the 23d day of May next. There will be present representatives of many congregations, and a great many ministers from our own and neighboring States.

Hon. Arnold Plumer, formerly Canal Commissioner, is dangerously ill at his residence in Franklin, and it is said cannot recover.

On Sunday morning last, two men named Wm. Trimble and Mr. Heckerthorn, both citizens of Venango county, were thrown from a raft while coming over Lacytown dam, and were drowned before assistance could reach them. It appears that the raft became unmanageable, and in trying to hold the oar stem it threw them overboard. Only one body has as yet been recovered.

A German undertook to steal a ride from New York to Pittsburgh, by concealing himself in a car containing guano. When the car reached Harrisburg on Tuesday, an employee was called upon to nail it up, when the passenger within begged to be let out. On being released he seized his carpet-bag and started along the railroad for his destination.

Christian Blosser, an old German, a carpenter by trade, who has been troubled with cataleptic fits for several years, fell off the high trestle work of the B. & E. Railroad, between the depot and the round house, in Erie, on Tuesday, and was instantly killed. He was probably taken with a fit, as he suddenly staggered from between the tracks to the side of the bridge. Deceased had been a very hard-working, frugal man, and for a mechanic owned considerable landed property. A year or two since his houses and lots were estimated to be worth $25,000 or $30,000.

An exchange led us into a mistake relative to the appointment of Assessor in the Twentieth District. The lucky man is John A. Carnes, present Chairman of the Mercer County Republican Committee, and not S. C. Koonce, the late chairman, as was announced. Mr. Koonce writes us that he was not an applicant for any appointment under the administration, and expresses himself as satisfied; that what he had done for the party was done for its success without expected reward.

The Scranton *Republican* says: "There are ugly rumors afloat about the new county jail. We feel moved to ask the Commissioners if it is true that while only about thirty thousand dollars' worth of work has been done, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars has been drawn to pay for it? if it is true that, at the present rate, half a million of money will not suffice to complete the building? if it is true that the foundation has already given way under two wings of the structure? if it is true that one or more of the County Commissioners are secret partners with the contractor Haven?" The job is in the hands of Democratic officers.

STRAW hats are to be worn pointed towards the forehead, and this season's favorite is the poppy trail, with black or blue velvet bow on the summit of the head. The harebell, in mauve and yellow primrose, is suitable for young ladies. The Malcontent hat is my favorite: it lends a pout to coral lips. It is made of gray straw, a narrow oval crown brim turned up on one side only, with a bow of gray satin. It is trimmed with a long ostrich gray feather laid back over the crown. This will be Paris fashion, and of course it will be transplanted into our society.

German Wives Wanted in Kansas.

Some German citizens of Kansas City have advertised a great want of women in that quarter. They say that almost anything that is female and on two legs goes off in that market. They even have the coarse ungallantry to say that "hags" have found husbands there. Here is their advertisement:

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—*To the Editor of the Westliche Post:*—Please advise the superfluous young ladies of St. Louis of the great advantages which our city offers to them when compared with St. Louis. They can make from ten to fifteen dollars per month here, and two hundred young ladies at least can find positions at that rate, and besides one-half of the number would be married during the first month to excellent young men. A great many old hags have come here lately and every one of them has found a husband. One of the subscribers to this letter is just now invited to the wedding of a young gentleman. The bride is forty-five years old, has a bald head and no teeth, and has left three of her own babies in Germany. We want young German girls, and every one of the subscribers solemnly promises to take one if they will only come, and support her decently. Respectfully,

Charles Schmack, Louis Geiger, Jacob Kessinger, Ernest Steizing, J. Link, Conrad Fellerman, Phillip Diehl, F. Muhlshaster and brothers, and forty other young men in good circumstances.

Penalty for Killing Birds.

By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st of March, A. D. 1869, a penalty of *twenty-five dollars* is imposed for the killing of any insectivorous bird; one-half of this fine to be paid to the informer. Here is an opportunity to make twelve dollars and a half and render the community effective service. There is no practice so inhuman as the killing of the pretty little songsters that warble beneath our windows and gladden our hearts. It is the duty of every good citizen to prevent their destruction, and this can only be done by prosecuting those who violate the law. The birds that are classed under the head of insectivorous birds are robins, martins, swallows, blue birds, wood peckers, &c., &c., in fact all the various small birds generally seen in this latitude.

* * *

THE annexation of Canada has partially commenced. The Boston *Post* says that from the way the Canadian population is pouring down upon us "we might infer that annexation was already going on by the common act, and that the people had grown weary of the delay in proper legislative action. If the hegira is to continue—assuming, for the sake of argument, that it will—there will not be much need of further discussing annexation. If Canada, in short, is coming to us in a body, why need we go after Canada?"

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Changes in the Board of Directors—The River Route Selected.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company was held Thursday, at the office of the company, No. 134 Wood street, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board and locating the route of the road.

There were present, Messrs. A. Ammon, Dr. Patton, H. Long, W. Provost, and T. W. Briggs, President.

Mr. W. J. Alexander presented his resignation as a member of the Board, which was received and accepted.

August Ammon, Esq., also presented his resignation, to take effect as soon as a successor should be selected.

On motion, Mr. B. F. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Laughlins, and Mr. Joseph Walton, the well known coal merchant, were chosen to fill the vacancies in the Board.

It may be proper to state that Mr. Ammon resigns because he holds the office of Burgess of the borough of East Birmingham, and does not wish to remain in the Board while the right of way is pending in the Borough Council.

Mr. Alexander resigned on account of ill health, not being able to give the affairs of the company that attention which they require.

Mr. S. Loew, Chief Engineer, presented his report, which was accepted, and will be published hereafter.

On motion of Dr. Patton, the question of locating the route of the road was taken up for consideration, and the "river route" was adopted.

This is a highly important step in the progress of this road, and one which deeply concerns the owners of a vast amount of valuable property.

The line of the road will follow the Monongahela river, with but one slight deviation, all the way from Pittsburgh to Fairmont, West Virginia, where it will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A branch road will also be constructed from Rice's landing to Waynesburg, in Greene county, and work will be commenced simultaneously with that on the main line.

In adopting the river route, the Directors have had in view the best interests of the company, both as regards the future traffic of the road, and economy in constructing the line. A valuable outlet will thus be afforded to the overcrowded population of this city, as there are numerous flats along the south bank of the Monongahela river which will eventually be thickly peopled, and valuable manufacturing sites can be secured all along the river. From the six mile ferry to Braddock borough there is a "flat" large enough to build a city upon, and coal is everywhere abundant.

Double tracks will be built through the boroughs of South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham and Ormsby, and the principal manufacturers will construct side tracks to their works.

Work will be commenced as soon as the necessary rights of way are obtained, and it is expected that trains will be running over a considerable portion of the road within the next twelve months.

The Vagaries of Fortune.

The Baltimore *Gazette* relates, editorially, a romantic incident, part of which is laid in that city, that is another illustration of the remark that truth is stranger than fiction. The *Gazette* says:

Why go to novels for fiction, when truth, that is stranger, every day, stares us in the face? Why seek in high life for dramas, when we find orange girls becoming Duchesses, servant girls becoming Countesses, and ladies of doubtful origin and very dubious characters sharing an Emperor's throne. Nell Gwynne rode in her coach; Lady Hamilton gloried in a position which received lustre from the fame of her lover, and Josephine became dizzy at the height which she had reached, just before her fall. Is it not a romance to find Sheridan, the flattered and sought for, dying, shunned and starving, without even the consolation of knowing that, a few years after, his granddaughter is to shine as Beauty's Queen and as a Duchess, or to read of Brummell, the courted, and the dictator of fashion, begging for bread in a tattered garment; and is the story of Cinderella any more wonderful than that of Eugenie who drives to-day in the coach of an Emperor, who twenty years ago scarcely owned a pumpkin to make one out of? Our own city of Baltimore has witnessed in its days more than one little bit of dramatic romance. One of the most curious, however, has come to light within the past few days, and as the vail which covered up that mystery has been removed by death, there is now no wrong in giving the details of a story which is curiously strange. It is as follows:

More than a dozen years ago, a noble Baron, residing in the northern part of Germany, smitten with the charms of the daughter of a well-known doctor in the town where he lived, wooed and won her, and made her a Baroness. Years sped happily along, the birth of two daughters gave additional life to the household, and the Baron rejoiced in his little garden, which the two confidently imagined was free from the trail of the serpent. Coming home, however, one night very unexpectedly, he found a young student in his room, and in an excess of wild jealousy and rage he seized upon a sword which was hanging against the wall of the chamber and ran him through. The Baron fled to the Crimea, where he served through the Crimean war, and, after it was ended, made his way after various vicissitudes of fortune to Baltimore, where, under an assumed name, he commenced to give instructions in languages. After he had resided for some time in this city, happening one day to go into a music shop for the purpose of making a trifling purchase, to his great astonishment he met face to face with his wife, who was standing behind the counter. After the first surprise was over, they had each the prudence to remain silent. A meeting was arranged, when the ex-Baroness informed her former husband that, feeling that their intercourse was forever at an end, she had accepted the proposal of her present husband to marry him and come to America, which she accordingly did without troubling herself about a divorce. She had brought with her her two daughters, who bore the name of her present husband and imagined themselves his children. It was then agreed between the two that their secret should be preserved, and that the Baron, under his assumed name, should be received as teacher of languages into the house, where he should have the care of the education of his children, which accordingly happened. Years passed by, the girls grew up, and old age, laying its hand on their real father, brought him finally to his death bed, which he exchanged a short time ago for a grave. While in the jaws of death he sent for a friend, and confided to him a parcel of papers, giving instructions, among other things, as to the disposition of some of the property he inherited abroad, and requesting him to hand them over to his wife when he discovered her, who, he told him, was the daughter of a doctor, whom he named in a German town. This friend, knowing that there was a daughter of this doctor married in Baltimore, determined, naturally, to apply to her for information. Going to the music shop to find her, he met her husband, and announced to him that he had some important papers for his sister-in-law. But before he got further in his explanation, the wife rushed from an adjoining room, told him that she knew all about it; and that she would call and see him the next day at his house. He had hardly returned there, however, before she followed him, entering breathless, without bonnet or shawl, eager to know what had happened. The papers were handed over, and all necessity, she thought, for secrecy being removed, the two girls were informed of the facts of their birth and their title to distinction. So they immediately disclaimed their reputed father, and announced themselves as Baronesses; and the one little girl who was for a long time known as a barefooted little saucy-box, who trotted about the streets earning pennies by her musical performances, and her elder sister, who has not always been so refined in her tastes, are suddenly become what the Germans call Hoffahig, and are capable in some parts of Germany of being admitted into society into which many leading merchants and rich bankers are not permitted to enter.

Civilization in England.

During the last thirty years, vast numbers of British laborers have been turned out of the cottages which their forefathers had inhabited for generations, and forced into close villages and dwellings unfit for human beings to dwell in; and, as a consequence of their poverty and surroundings, have sunk into practical heathenism. They are not yet paupers, but ultimately become so. In many of the counties, the children, both boys and girls, work in what are called gangs. Their number is estimated at about 77,000—7000 in public gangs, the rest in private. They vary from 9 to 15 years of age, with a considerable number of young women in addition. A gang-master hires these children from their parents and sub-lets them to farmers, charging $8 or $10 per head, or about 14s per score. Also he takes work by contract, making his profit by pressing his gangs to the utmost of their strength. The children are flogged, and have to walk almost incredible distances to and from their squalid homes. One, a girl of 6, did eight miles, morning and night, laboring from 8 A. M. to 5½ P. M. for $4! or was dragged or carried by her older sisters. The gang-master is usually a brute and a blackguard. Instances are not uncommon of kicking, knocking down, beating with hoes, spades, or a leather strap; ducking or pushing into the water is frequent. The labor is trying, painful and exhausting; the consequences of the intermixture of the sexes abominable. Girls quickly become depraved, boys precocious; "the obscenity of their conversation and of their songs is beyond belief"—it beats anything in London, says a policeman, and Sierre Leone, says a missionary. The gang-system is greatly on the increase. The evils are worse in the private gangs. And though recent legislation now insists on a separation of the sexes, and refuses a license to the worst characters among the gang-masters, the effect of the restriction principally is that the public gangs are turned into private ones—so most of the horrors are perpetuated if not increased. And, adds Sir George, "what makes all this still sadder is that an examination of the parish registers would generally show that the forefathers of these innumerable people who have been evicted from their homes, had for many centuries dwelt in the same parishes; that it was their patient labor, continued from generation to generation, which had given their present great value to those very properties from which they were at last expelled, and driven to the depth of poverty and woe, and that often the property itself had been in trust to the church in good part for the benefit of those people who, with their dependants, had so long labored on it and then were at last expelled from it. Too often also these church properties had passed away from the church to the new possessors without any guarantees having been taken to secure in the very slightest degree what was really the vested interest of the poor in them. Individually, I may add, that I never talked with an English clergyman who didn't seem to think that the text about the poor never ceasing from out the land was a statement of the will of Providence. What a corollary do all these details supply to Mrs Heman's line:—

"The cottage homes of England,
Around their hearths by night,
What gladsome looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
The peasant homes of England,
Each in its nook of leaves,
How fearless there the weary sleep
As the bird beneath the eaves!"

What an awful parody might be made on that poem, to be sure.

* * *

THE London *Owl* is a small, high priced daily journal, published during the sittings of Parliament, that gets a great deal of political, social and Parliamentary news and gossip in advance of the other papers. But the *Owl* is wrong in saying that "President Grant has run mad on the subject of Cuba," and that "Grant longs for a foreign war." Assuredly, Grant himself has not given the slightest indication of madness on either of these points. It was hardly worth while in the cable to bring us the pratings of the *Owl*.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

For all practical purposes the explorations in Africa thus far have been barren of results. The great explorers have succeeded in solving geographical enigmas which had baffled curiosity for ages, but save the correction of maps very little has come from the knowledge gained. Now, however, we hear from Egypt, something for the civilization of Africa is to be attempted from a new quarter. Sir SAMUEL BAKER, whose two works, "The Albert N'Yanza" and "The Nile Tributaries," have given him a world-wide fame, has been placed at the head of an expedition organized by the Government of Egypt for the purpose of ascending the White Nile to its western source, and of establishing civilization and authority among the savage tribes of the Nile basin. The practicability of certain great schemes cherished by Sir SAMUEL BAKER is to be thoroughly tested. He proposes opening the navigation of the Nile, turning its fertilizing waters on to the desert, and converting it into a thriving province. His former explorations have convinced him that these schemes can well be realized. His expedition is to proceed by steamers to Gondokoro, a point on the White Nile only 200 miles below the Lake Albert N'Yanza. Above Gondokoro, the stream for about 100 miles is rendered unnavigable by cataracts, but for the remainder of the distance to the lake the river is again navigable for steamers. Small steamers are to be carried in sections across the 100 miles of land, and launched on the river above the Rego Mountains, and by their means not only can a trade be established with the natives in ivory and gold dust, but the exploration of the southern end of the lake and of the region beyond it can be effected. The expedition will bring into some relations with civilization a region now convulsed with endless anarchy and sunken in barbarism.

The expedition is to be purely commercial and military in its character, and Sir SAMUEL announces, in reply to inquiries from interested parties, that no missionaries need apply to accompany his expedition.

OFFICE HUNTING.

Senator TRUMBULL, who recently gave notice in the Senate that he should introduce a bill at the next session of Congress, making it a penal offense in any Senator or Representative in Congress to solicit or "bore" for office, on behalf of political friends or others, has been "interviewed" by a correspondent on the moral effect of upsetting all the official desks every four years. The Senator took a discouraging view, and declared that we shall go into political bankruptcy "unless some Administration will set the example, or Congress compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only." One of the evil effects of the boring system, commented on by Senator TRUMBULL, is thus reported by the correspondent:

[illegible]

The adoption of Mr. JENCKES's Civil Service bill has come to be one of the necessities of the nation, and it has gained greater strength in and out of Congress during the past sixty days than it achieved the preceding two years. Congressmen realize that this constant boring for office is the great plague of their official career, which generally results in giving them one ungrateful friend for every office filled and a dozen enemies.

THE gross scandal made public by the New York Sun is certainly a very disgraceful affair to some of the parties concerned. The breach of trust committed by YOUNG was one for which there can be no palliation, and he will receive no sympathy in his disgrace. There is an unwritten code of newspaper morals—the common law of the profession—which he flagrantly violated. The man's idea does not seem to have been money, but rather political power and influence. The disclosures possess a local interest for us in Pennsylvania. Failing in an attempt to strike ex-Governor CURTIN for $5,000, YOUNG opened negotiations with Senator CAMERON with much greater success, and induced that gentleman to advance to the extent of $12,250, the consideration therefor being the "influence" of the *Tribune* and one hundred and twenty shares of the Philadelphia *Post*. This was in the fall of 1867 when the Senatorial contest between Messrs. CAMERON and CURTIN was pending. Mr. GALUSHA A. GROW's name crops out in the correspondence, but it does not appear that he invested. One point of the disclosure was not telegraphed. It appears that Mr. YOUNG was to have received recognition from the administration, in the shape of an appointment to some high place. The thing was all "fixed," but, we quote the *Sun's* exposition just here—

[illegible]

From which it would appear that General GRANT declines to take stock in property owned by Senator CAMERON.

YOUNG was a young man of promise—we speak of him in the past tense—but he seems to have had his head turned by sudden success, and to have been without sufficient moral principle to withstand the temptations thrown in his way.

THE facts do not warrant the attacks made on President GRANT, that he has shown an improper disposition to appoint relatives to office. The President has appointed no relative of his own to any office whatsoever, unless it be SILAS HUDSON, of Iowa, Minister to Honduras, who may possibly be a cousin of the President. General GRANT's father, now Postmaster at Covington, Ky., was appointed to that position by President JOHNSON. Prof. KRAMER, now Consul at Leipsic, who married General GRANT's sister, was appointed to that place by President LINCOLN. The President has appointed two brothers-in-law of Mrs. GRANT to positions under him, viz: Mr. JAS. F. CASEY, to be Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and Dr. ALEX. SHARP, who was appointed Postmaster at Richmond by Mr. JOHNSON, to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. The latter office has always been regarded as part of the official household of the President, and it has been the custom to appoint some relative or intimate personal friend to the position; thus Mr. LINCOLN appointed his former partner and warm personal friend, Mr. LAMON, and Mr. JOHNSON appointed his personal friend, Mr. GOODING. Mr. LINCOLN also appointed Mr. TODD, his wife's brother, to be Governor of Dakota, and those who have abused both the President and his brother-in-law, General DENT, because of the confidential position the latter now occupies in the official household, seem to have very short memories, or they would remember that Mr. JOHNSON appointed his own son to be Private Secretary, and that Mr. BUCHANAN appointed his nephew, Mr. HENRY, to the same position. The comparison might be extended to the benefit of the President if it was at all necessary.

NOT since the renowned controversy between SAMUEL PICKWICK, Esq., and Mr. BLOTTON, of Aldgate, has there anything appeared, approaching in the gravity of its absurdity, the correspondence between Messrs. SUMNER and ABBOTT, of the Senate, on the question of puppy dogs and mastiffs. It is hard work to tell who has the best of it. ABBOTT, assuming that SUMNER referred to him in his foolish simile in the Senate on the [illegible], four days afterwards wrote an inquiry as to whether it was so intended. In fact, he wanted to know, after considering the question himself for ninety-six hours, whether SUMNER esteemed him "an overgrown cur with both ears lopped and his tail between his legs." SUMNER replies that this and other graceful similes like it were the result of deep study, and were in manuscript before the delivery of the speech, before ABBOTT's participation in the debate, and therefore, it is clear, were not intended to apply to him. ABBOTT then begs leave to unsay what he said in the Senate about SUMNER. To get the affair in this shape required the united efforts of Senator CHARLES SUMNER and Senator JOHN SHERMAN. The country breathes free, and the members who had lingered about Washington in the hope of being in at the "affair" have scattered like a covey of partridges.

THE numerous lessons that the Northern Democracy have received should have opened their eyes long ago, to the foregone conclusion that the colored man is to be recognized as our political equal in the government of this country, and consequently is to be endowed with all the civil and political rights which the white man enjoys. But notwithstanding this inevitable result, the leaders of that party continue their opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment, and it is set up as the grand issue for the fall elections, while the probabilities are that its adoption as part of the organic law will be officially declared before the close of the year. The only question that can then be agitated will be repeal, and it is not likely to ever assume this shape. The course of Northern journals of the Democratic faith, advising the Southern States to reject the amendment, calls forth from the Richmond *Whig* this telling rebuke: "They merely appeal "to a crushed, bleeding and broken-hearted people to sacrifice the last feeble remnants of their political and social existence in order that they (the Northern Democracy) may be saved from the operations of the Fifteenth Amendment. Nothing more shameful has occurred in these days of degeneracy and profligacy." True, every word.

THE Duke of ARGYLE is one of the foremost English statesmen, and is always philosophical in his discussions on science, religion or politics. In a speech at a recent banquet in London, he took occasion to refer in a very complimentary manner to our election of the first American soldier as President of the United States. He alluded to the admiration which is everywhere paid to the successful warrior, and which does not diminish as the world goes on, but is as great in the present day among the most civilized nations of the world as it has ever been among the rudest barbarians. Upon this point he said:

[illegible]

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the erection of any bridge over the Ohio river at any point within the jurisdiction of that State, without having a channel span of four hundred feet. This action is taken to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from finishing their bridges at Bellaire and Parkersburg, the spans of which are only three hundred feet. The act prescribes a penalty of ten thousand dollars for each infraction of the law. As the railroad company claims the right to build under the act of Congress, of 1862, a question of jurisdiction will arise, and the Courts will probably be called upon to decide the legality of the State law. It may have the effect to delay the completion of the work, and in the meantime every effort should be made to have the act of Congress alluded to repealed.

THE corn in store in one of the Chicago elevators, amounting to 50,000 bushels, became heated, and on Saturday last sold for thirty-six cents per bushel, when, if sound, it would have brought forty-six. This is important at this time, when the Chicago argument against the Mississippi as an outlet for the products of the northwest, is that grain on that route will become heated in transit owing to climatic reasons. There are also intimations in the Chicago papers that corn in the other elevators of the city, amounting to two millions of bushels, is in the same bad condition as that sold at a [illegible] on Saturday. This news circulated in the west will increase the amount of corn that now passes by Chicago, as shippers have no assurance that their good corn may not be mixed with bad, and they will prefer paying a few cents additional freight to other points rather than incur the risk of losing all by storage in the Chicago elevators.

SCHOOL reform is the order of the day in Austria and South Germany generally. Everywhere the extreme party of the Catholic Church opposes reform. A spirited scene took place recently in the Bavarian chambers, when the prime minister, in discussing the question of reform, launched out boldly against the Pope. Bavaria is a Catholic kingdom. A cable dispatch from Vienna informs us that a similar scene has just been witnessed in the Reichsrath. The debate on the Primary School bill had been exciting in the extreme, the Polish and Tyrolese deputies, devoted and unreasoning churchmen, all keen, even bitter, in their opposition. At the close of the debate these deputies left in high dudgeon, but the vote was taken and the bill became law. Thus, in spite of the church, reform goes on.

THE majority of the Spanish Cortes decline to indorse the cry with which the revolution was inaugurated—"No more Bourbons." They have voted for the exclusion from the throne of Queen ISABELLA and her descendants; but they have rejected a proposition made by a well known Republican, a Deputy, to exclude all the Bourbons from the throne. Thus the road is still open for the Duke of MONTPENSIER, who married a sister of ISABELLA. SERRANO is reputed to have declared that the only choice was between MONTPENSIER and a Republic, the latter being very distasteful to a majority of the Cortes. PRIM, the most popular of the Spanish leaders, has not yet announced his views, but is credited with intriguing for a crown or Dictatorship for himself.

THE retirement of General SICKLES from service in the army, in consequence of his wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, with the full rank of Major General, has been announced. His name is ordered to be "placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service or some injury incident thereto." As a question of money, clear saving or honorable distinction, this resignation of General SICKLES is better than the mission to Spain; and yet, as Minister to that country, this indorsement by the President will be the best introduction that he could have to the Spanish government. It is spoken of as certain that the General will be announced for the mission within a month.

MR. HORACE GREELEY, as one of the Government Commissioners to examine the Pacific Railroad, will receive ten dollars per day and mileage. Heretofore these positions have been given to politicians laid up in ordinary by the people. We hope Mr. GREELEY will prove himself a live Commissioner, as he is very apt to do in anything he undertakes, and let the public know the exact truth about the construction of the Pacific roads. We have all manner of accounts, favorable and otherwise, as to the way in which the work has been done. Cannot Mr. GREELEY give us something authoritative, explicit and conclusive?

IN consequence of the persistent efforts of the "Free Trade League" in New York to throw open the American market to the European manufacturer, by decreasing or removing the present inadequate protection to domestic industry, a large number of influential manufacturers of Philadelphia have called a meeting of all interested in American production, to be held this evening at the Board of Trade Rooms in that city. The free traders are active and energetic, and are sparing neither time nor means to circulate their peculiar views. The friends of protection are, therefore, called upon for renewed efforts, and this meeting in Philadelphia will probably adopt some policy in which all can unite.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ASHLEY, recently appointed Governor of Montana, has written a long letter in his own defense from the "dear Cass" charges. Mr. ASHLEY, after reciting the fact that he has served in Congress on the Committee on Territories for ten years, asserts that if any person can show that during this term of service he has ever done "any improper or corrupt act," he will at once resign the office to which he has been appointed by the President. If Mr. ASHLEY has done no "improper act" in ten years, he is certainly a model Congressman. We don't like such sweeping declarations. Congressmen are but men, men are human, and humanity is sometimes weak.

TWENTY-ONE Senators signed the papers recommending Mr. PILE, of St. Louis, to the President for the Brazilian mission. Of the twenty-one five voted for his rejection when President GRANT sent his nomination to the Senate. This is not a matter to be laughed at. Those Senators ought to be ashamed of themselves for asking GRANT to nominate a man whom they themselves were unwilling to sustain with their votes. And yet, even after this, some of the Senators, Messrs. [illegible] and CAMERON, for instance, complain that the President does not give sufficient heed to their recommendations.

PRESIDENT GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX expect to go across the continent by the Pacific Railroad this summer, but will not probably go together. COLFAX's visit is fixed for August, but the time for the start of the President has not been definitely determined. As the first President, who ever lived in the Pacific States, and the first one, who, while in office, ever visited them—indeed, as the only President who was ever, in his life, west of the Missouri river—General GRANT will have an especially hearty greeting from the people of all that side of the continent.

THE public debt statement for April will, it is said, show a reduction of about two millions of dollars in the total debt. The customs receipts for the month will be about fourteen millions of dollars, while the internal revenue receipts will reach about twelve millions of dollars.

IT is stated that the Mexican Government has recognized the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents, whereat the Cubans in Washington City are much rejoiced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Washington correspondent is glad Mr. Pile is rejected as Minister to Brazil and predicates his opposition to the appointment on three facts:

[illegible]

Colonel Robert Johnson, who has just died, was the second, but eldest surviving, son of the ex-President. He served during the greater portion of the late war, and, when his father became President, he assumed the position of his private secretary. He is described as being a good natured young man, whose greatest enemy was himself.

[illegible]

At Belfort, Belgium, recently Mr. Bonnett, director of a circus, entered a cage of performing lions, in place of the tamer, who had been taken sick. [illegible] A large lioness pounced upon him, and in a few minutes he was torn to pieces.

At a recent convention of workingwomen in Boston, it was stated that the majority of the girls employed to operate on heavy sewing machines in shops, "last" only from one and a half to two years, although a few stand the labor a little longer time. [illegible]

An English paper states that dwarf Highlanders are going out of fashion in London. [illegible]

The New York *Times* of the 26th says: [illegible]

In California there is made, on an average, from 250 to 300 gallons of wine to the acre. [illegible]

The official vote of Connecticut at the Gubernatorial elections of 1868 and 1869, compares as follows:

	Jewell, Rep.	English, Dem.
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ex-Secretary McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, has bought a farm near Washington and built himself a magnificent country seat. He will live there in the summer, and occupy his mansion in Washington in the winter. He is reported as being very rich.

A very prudent politician is Judge James C. Taylor, of Virginia. He is the Independent Republican candidate for the office of Attorney-general of the Ancient Dominion. In his published confession of faith he says: "I am a supporter of the present administration of the National Government *as far as I am able to understand.*"

Iowa plants every three years a forest of 3,000,000 trees, and within considerably less than half a dozen years 25,000,000 forest trees have been planted and are now growing in the Northwest.

Christy's Minstrels are performing in South Africa. They travel about in a coach of their own with four horses, going seventy miles a day, while their goods are toted along more slowly on wagons drawn by eighteen or twenty-four bullocks each. [illegible]

A correspondent of a New Haven paper looked at the telegraph wires during the late auroral display, and saw the "sparks of electricity hop along them like infinitesimally small illuminated toads."

The little vessels Nonpareil and Red, White and Blue are to be matched in a trip across the Atlantic.

The farmers of Renfrew county, Canada, are killing their cattle by the hundreds to save them from starvation, it being impossible to obtain provender for them at any price. [illegible]

In Nevada there is a Ruby Valley, so called on account of the immense number of rubies found in the sand of the mountain streams flowing through it. These gems, though very beautiful and perfect, are too small to be merchantable, the largest being only the size of a pin head.

Judge Curtis, of the New York Marine Court, [illegible]

A clergyman in Virginia, writing to some friends, says: "Yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, I preached the funeral sermon of a man; and to-day, at the same hour, I married his widow to another man." No wonder Virginia was so impatient under the recent temporary suspension of the civil courts and absence of marriage licenses. Time is money in the Old Dominion.

Nearly every distinguished man in France wrote a letter of condolence to Mme. Valentine de Lamartine, upon receiving the news of the death of her illustrious uncle. Here is Guizot's brief but characteristic letter:

"A tear and a sigh from [illegible] GUIZOT."

Lamartine had the same hairdresser for eighteen years. This wise barber fortunately preserved the superfluous hair clipped from the head of the deceased poet, and is now enabled to supply all his friends and admirers with a lock thereof, for a consideration.

The Boston *Post* says: "A number of disappointed officeseekers have left Washington for Madrid to offer themselves for the Spanish throne."

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, made up his mind to veto a certain outrageous bill regarding the publication of laws by country journals, but on examining the journals of the Senate and House, found it had never passed. The submission of the bill to him was a fraud.

The ladies of the "Sorosis" Club, in New York, gave a dinner, or, as it was styled, a tea, on Saturday at Delmonico's, to some fifty or sixty gentlemen, more or less connected with the press. For four hours speeches were delivered continually by about a score of the ladies—none of the bearded guests being permitted the pleasure of speechifying. Mrs. Croly presided and made the opening speech, and was followed by other members of the Sorosis. Fanny Fern responded to the toast, "The Man of the Period," Miss Clara [illegible] to "Man and his Buttons," Mrs. Mary F. Davis to "The Coming Woman," Mrs. [illegible] to "The Professional Women," Mrs. Burleigh to "The Newspaper man from a domestic point of view," Mrs. Wilbour to "[illegible] Women," Mrs. Noble to "The Committee Woman," Mrs. Demorest to "Man, the Metropolitan," and Mrs. [illegible] to "The Gentleman, Heaven's first, best gift to Woman." Many witty and wise things were said in these speeches, and the occasion was one of rare pleasure to all participating.

Three gentlemen of Chicago, it is said, have clubbed together, and ordered three copies of Longfellow's "Dante," to be illustrated with Dore's and Flaxman's designs, and many of the rare Dante prints. Only three copies will be printed, and the cost will be $5,000 per copy.

There is considerable doubt whether the nomination of Professor Charles W. Eliot as President of Harvard will be ratified by the Board of Overseers. At all events, the opposition to him in that body will much impair his usefulness, should he be finally elected President.

A brother of the late Admiral Napier lately fell in love with a very beautiful but poor Jewish girl of Prague. On account of the difficulties which would have attended the marriage in that city, he betook himself to Heidelberg, where the more obliging authorities offered no opposition to the union.

The Mayor of Nottingham, England, says that one-third of the electors of that borough are corrupt, and that in a municipal election 2,320 persons require money for voting. Both sides bribed at the last election, and the small shopkeepers were quite as willing to take money as the poor, if only enough was offered them.

The London *Examiner* and the London *Review* are to be consolidated immediately. The former was founded by Leigh Hunt, Dr. Charles Mackay was the first editor of the *Review*.

A London publisher announces a religious tract with the following title: "Salts and Senna, a Cathartic in Seven Doses."

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of vineyards and gardens from the ravages of such insects as escape the birds.

A San Francisco thief lately levied blackmail upon a Chinese merchant by stealing the bones of a deceased Chinaman and demanding money for their restoration. A Chinaman never gets to heaven unless his remains rest in the soil of the Flowery Kingdom, and the demand was complied with.

Alexander H. Stephens's history of the civil war has had a sale of about fifty-one thousand copies.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next is the only one that will be visible in North America during the present century, the center of the line of totality will pass through Springfield, Illinois, and near Des Moines, Iowa. Both of these stations, as well as many others, will be occupied by competent parties. Congress has appropriated $5,000 to defray the expenses of observations. Prof. Winlock, Director of Harvard Observatory, is making arrangements for viewing the eclipse [illegible] at Shelbyville, Ky. The observations will last between two and three minutes.

A Texas paper observes: "The price of Indian scalps has advanced since the notorious outlaw [illegible] made a contract with the authorities of Chihuahua, Mexico, to furnish them at $30 per head, and attempted to ship in Mexican scalps at the same price. [illegible] says that a purse of one thousand dollars has been made up for the scalp of each and every Indian or chief killed in that section."

A new bronze relief of the Emperor has been let into the southern facade of the new Louvre. The bronze is on white marble, and his Majesty is represented as a Cæsar on horseback—a Cæsar with moustache and imperial. "The impression conveyed by this work of art," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is that a gentleman in his night-dress has mounted a gingerbread steed."

A case exhibiting the arrest of development and growth in a child, arising from the intemperance of parents, has recently been reported to the London Pathological Society. The child, in this instance, was five years old, but had the intellect of an infant of nine months. One of the members of the Society stated that he had met with several examples of this degeneracy. These examples, it was asserted, all possessed the same physical and mental peculiarities, and formed, in fact, a natural family. They had been known to live to twenty-two years, remaining permanent infants—[illegible] in form, just able to stand by the side of a chair, to utter a few monosyllabic sounds, and to be amused with childish toys.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Important Changes by the New Law.

(From the Cleveland Herald, 28.)

The Internal Revenue law of April 10th makes certain changes as to licenses of liquor dealers and others, which are of much importance just now, as the present license will expire on the last day of this month.

The license of a retail liquor dealer remains at twenty-five dollars, but the condition is changed. The law now defines a "retail liquor dealer" to be one who sells, or offers for sale [illegible]

The license of the wholesale liquor dealer also remains at one hundred dollars, but the condition is also changed. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ritualism in London.

(London Correspondence of the New York World.)

In the parish of St. George's in the East, a new church was built three or four years ago, called St. Peters, and the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Lowder, had announced that on good Friday there would be a series of very pronounced Ritualistic services in the church, and a procession of "The Way of the Cross" through the parish. [illegible]

South Carolina Negroes.

Of the population of South Carolina four hundred thousand are colored and three hundred thousand white. The rate is changing fast. Emigration helps and so does the death rate. A *Times* correspondent says that the mortuary reports of Charleston for the year 1868 exhibit the fact that out of a population of about forty thousand in the city—about half white and half black—there have died one thousand two hundred and eight persons; of these eight hundred and eighteen were colored and three hundred and ninety white. [illegible]

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been published of the names and sentences of the Fenian convicts "not proposed to be released," and showing what portion of their sentences is unexpired. [illegible]

THE Albany *Evening Journal* asserts that the evidences are conclusive that "Governor Hoffman has broken with his own party and now relies on the Republican party to save him being overridden by the Legislature."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Horrible Death in Chicago on Monday—The Russian Vapor Bath Unavailing as a Remedy.

A young merchant named Wm. Goodwillie died a horrible death in Chicago on Monday last from the combined effects of Hydrophobia and a Russian steam bath. Two weeks ago a small cur bit him on the fleshy part of the right hand, between the knuckles of the thumb and fore finger. The dog was killed and the wound bathed in whisky. This was all that was done and no inconvenience was experienced until Saturday, when he complained of pains in his limbs. The remainder of the terrible narrative is told by the Chicago *Tribune*:

HE GOES MAD.

Sunday morning he arose and partially dressed himself. He went to the washstand to make his toilet. That was the last of his sanity. He looked at the water and went mad. He began to rave. That mysterious antagonism to water, which is the index of hydrophobia, took possession of him. All that human knowledge and skill could do was done. It was of no avail. The doctors told him he could not survive. The long and weary Sunday passed and the patient grew worse. Towards midnight, however, he was able to drink water to allay the burning thirst that tormented him. Up to three o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning he continued to drink as much as a cup full of water at a time. Hope began to brighten. He thought he was getting better, and so did the weary watchers. As morning approached the old

HORROR OF WATER

Returned, and he would drink no more. The sight of any fluid, or even of a cup in which water had been, threw him instantly into fits. Paroxysms came on and succeeded each other at short intervals. During their prevalence he raved horribly. He attempted to imitate the bark of a dog. Foam began to flow from his mouth. During the intervals between the paroxysms he was lucid. His young wife and his mother went into the room, and the tears welled up into his eyes and ran down his haggard cheeks. It was too much for him, and they were prevailed upon to leave. His only child, a bright boy of three, was not taken into his presence. It was feared the sight would have overcome him. The paroxysms succeeded each other more rapidly. He raved wilder than ever. He rushed at one of the watchers with a chair. He was placed in hot baths, covered up so that he could not see the horrible water. His throat swelled. Swallowing became impossible. He tried to expectorate, but often in vain. His eyes were fierce, his cheeks pale and parched, the lower jaw hung down, leaving the mouth wide open.

THE STEAM BATH.

The physicians unanimously recommended the famous remedy of the French Doctor Buisson—a Russian steam bath. Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was placed in a close carriage, and conveyed to the bath rooms. The moment he entered the vapory atmosphere of the bath house, his madness increased, and distending his mouth to its widest reach, he nearly choked himself in vain endeavors to expectorate. During the ride to the bath room, a friend in the carriage told him that a certain remedy had been telegraphed for. At this news he brightened greatly, and remarked: "It is a sad thing; thank you; thank you; oh, life is so sweet!" and then continued to his friend: "You stick by me; you and I are the only ones that know what ails me; that I have got the hydrophobia."

When the bath was ready a pair of handcuffs were placed on his wrists, and he was forcibly thrust into the little air-tight closet called a bath. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REMEDY ADOPTED.

The remedy unsuccessfully applied, was suggested by an article recently published from the Paris *La France*, and is described in that paper as follows:

[illegible] This is a preservative remedy. When the disease makes its appearance, only one steam bath is necessary, raising the temperature hastily to 57° centigrade, and afterwards slowly to 63°. The patient should be well confined to his room until completely cured.

The Eight-Hour Law.

It is said that the lengthy letter addressed by Senator Wilson to the Secretary of the Navy, on the construction the latter placed upon the Congressional Eight-Hour Law, will induce the Secretary to modify his views and consent to authorize ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. This is the question at issue, and it is regarded of sufficient importance for a Cabinet decision, promised this week. In his letter General Wilson has this to say of the alleged construction of the law:

I am clearly of the opinion that the construction put by officers of the Government upon the act constituting a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the United States is a palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the act, of the intention of Congress, and of the desires of the men who petitioned for its passage. The recent action of the House of Representatives is the completest demonstration that the action of these Government officials is in direct violation of the will of the representatives of the people. Could a vote of the Senate have been obtained, I am confident that body would have proved that Government officers acted in defiance of the will of Congress. * * * Congress was asked to constitute eight hours a day's work. Congress was not asked to reduce the pay in proportion to the reduction of the hours, but to fix the number of hours that should make the day's work. Congress was asked to try an experiment, and Congress, believing that the Government could afford to test the experiment, enacted the eight-hour law. By that law eight hours constitute a day's work—a day's work that commands a day's wages.

After the long debate upon the bill when it was before Congress, the Senator concludes as follows:

"No Senator suggested that the passage of the bill reducing the hours of labor one-fifth reduced the wages of labor one-fifth. On the contrary, all admitted that it reduced the hours of labor without reducing the rates of wages. Mr. Sherman's amendment was intended to reduce the rate of wages in proportion to the reduction of time. Sixteen Senators voted for it to accomplish that avowed purpose. Twenty-one Senators voted against it to defeat the accomplishment of that purpose. The action of officers of the Government is in direct opposition to the declarations of Senators, and in opposition to the vote of the Senate. The recent action of the House of Representatives is an emphatic declaration against the construction put upon the law. I think this action of the House should be an admonition to these officers to revise their opinions and revoke their orders. Respectfully, yours,

"HENRY WILSON."

Southern Railroad Presidents.

Colonel Forney, on his land pilgrimage South, writes from Lynchburg in very complimentary terms of the efforts of Southern railroad Presidents to secure the prosperity of their section. He says, "with all their rebel sympathies they are the best statesmen of the party opposed to the Republicans. There are exceptions; but from Washington to New Orleans they are sensible, sagacious men. They know that there is but one way to reconstruct and save the South, and that by emigration and capital; and they know these are not to be had if the politicians are allowed to trade upon old prejudices and to look upon every Northern man as an interloper who does not come down here as a Democrat. Such a policy may be sport to the politicians, but it is death to business, and especially to the railroads. If men like Barbour, Mahone, Tate and Beauregard had the management of most of the Southern papers to-day, I think you would not see quite so many articles ridiculing the negroes, without whose labor this whole region would be irretrievably lost; or against the Radicals, many of whom are honestly and unselfishly working to introduce money and men into Virginia and the other original rebel States."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, on Saturday last, presented to its readers over fifteen hundred separate and distinct advertisements, representing all branches of the great business and industrial interests of that city. The result of a liberal system of advertising is seen in the growing prosperity of trade and commerce in that city. The assertion is perfectly safe, that were the business men and citizens of Philadelphia to stop advertising, her trade, commerce and home business would in ten years show a marked decrease.

THE New York *Herald*, indignant as New Yorkers generally are, over the Long Island railroad slaughter, thinks the only chance the public has against the railroad management is to hang some one. Whoever is responsible for this last railroad murder must be hanged or the public must give up traveling by rail. Companies will not spend their earnings in keeping roads in repair when they can use the money in Wall street, unless the responsible men find that neglect in this particular may involve a halter.

THE Boston *Advertiser* is somewhat satirical on our Pennsylvania Senator. For instance, it has the hardihood to say: "Mr. Cameron has taken pains to assure the country that the Pennsylvania appointments have not been made by his recommendation. But, one of the appointees suffering from kleptomania and one or two others being 'constitutional drunkards' as it is, what might we not expect them to be afflicted with, if they had been of his selection? Evidently the country has escaped some inconceivable scandal."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1869.

Butler on the Alabama Question.

Mr. Butler is getting his views upon the Alabama question in opposition to those of Sumner into shape. He holds that so far as the recognition of the belligerency of rebels is concerned our case is as grave against France and Spain as against England. He thinks that Sumner, by making the groundwork of his complaint sympathy with a rebellion against constituted government, puts this Government in a false position, as we believe in the right of revolution, if only it be in favor of liberty and liberal institutions. The haste which she made to acknowledge belligerency in rebels need only be considered as evidence of her intent. We need not stop to discuss whether she was technically right or wrong in her acknowledgment of belligerency, or whether the blockade was a justification of that acknowledgment or not. If she took the advantage of a technical law to injure a friendly power, and to do unfriendly acts for the purpose of destroying that friendly power and destroying her commerce, it is just as much an injury that requires reparation as though the same acts with the same intent had been done without such technical legal justification. The fitting out of the Alabama, allowing her to escape, and giving her shelter, and allowing the Shenandoah to go out, become not incidents of her sympathy with rebellion, but her own act in pursuance of her designs to destroy our commerce, and cripple our power. Then these acts are not incidents of a recognition of rebellion as Mr. Sumner puts it, but are the very means which her Government chose to perfect an object which no man in this country doubts she had in view, and which was freely avowed in her parliament, to overthrow a great rival maratime power of which she was jealous. He says he reaches the same conclusion as Mr. Sumner, that there must be atonement and reparation, but he regards his own position as disembarrassing our just claims from the necessity of reversing our doctrine of sympathy with rebellion and insurrection. As to settling with England we can wait. We can easily find means whenever she gets into a war to sweep her commerce from the ocean, and substitute in its place our own. In the meantime we hold her under perpetual bonds to keep the peace to the amount of the interest she has in commerce and manufactures. We thus reduce her to a third rate power, because all nations know that she dare not be provoked into a war. Therefore, as long as she stands in her present attitude with us, she has no commanding position in the politics of Europe.

The National Banks.

Reports from the National Banks under the call of the Comptroller to show their condition on the 17th ult. have come in quite rapidly. The exhibit made is on the whole very satisfactory. It is found that a large number of banks which, in making up quarterly returns, have been accustomed to show a slight excess of reserve fund, now show a slight deficiency, but the Comptroller looks upon this fact as one indicating a healthy state of affairs among the banks. Quarterly returns are of course prepared for weeks in advance, and are sure to look well, but so favorable an exhibit of the actual working condition of the banks as a whole was hardly expected, and is quite gratifying. The number which will need admonishing is not large.

The Paraguayan Matter.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to-day suspended its investigation into Paraguayan matters, and adjourned to meet at New York in September. The only persons thus far examined are ex-Minister Washburne and his friends and associates, and they make out a strong *ex parte* case against the Navy Department. The meeting in the fall is for the purpose of giving the other side a chance to be heard. The result of the inquiry brings out the fact that there was a constant clashing of authority between the State and Navy Departments, or rather between the representatives of those two departments, and the committee will undoubtedly feel called upon to recommend such legislation as will prevent such disgraceful quarrels in the future. It is from this point of view alone that the investigation has any public interest.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry

Has ceased taking evidence, and adjourned to Monday, when the argument will begin. The evidence and documents make twelve hundred printed pages. The delivery of the arguments will occupy several days, but the Court will probably get through by the end of next week, and render its decision in the week following. Outside parties who have attended its sittings and heard the evidence are strong in the conviction that Gen. Dyer will be acquitted of anything criminal.

The White House.

There were not many visitors at the White House to-day, and things up there were quiet as elsewhere. The President has issued orders further curtailing the privileges of bores of all classes. He will see the general public only on Mondays and Thursdays for two hours each day. On other days persons will be admitted to his office by special permission. He is evidently determined to break up Johnson's bad practice of seeing all sorts of people, on all sorts of business that should be taken elsewhere, and apparently means to give himself some leisure for important matters and physical relaxation.

Resignation and Appointment.

Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, so long at the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department, has resigned, and Captain Daniel Ammen, an old friend of the President, and lately in command of the flag ship of the Asiatic squadron, takes his place. Admiral Smith is made President of the permanent naval court martial, sitting in Washington. These changes go into effect on Saturday.

The Departments.

Secretaries Fish and Boutwell are expected back on Friday, and the Attorney General intends leaving on that day for Massachusetts, to be gone a week or so. Meantime things in all the Departments are quiet, and the heads of all bureaus in the Treasury are making preparations for further removals of clerks soon after the Secretaries return.

Army Recruiting.

Recruiting for the army which was entirely stopped about a year ago, is to be renewed again, the infantry force being considerably below the maximum of the twenty-five regiments provided for by law. Stations are established at New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Congressional Contest.

They are having a warm time in the Alexandria district of Virginia about a Congressman. The regular Republican nominee is Whittlesey, who ran last year, while Dug. Wallach, late of the *Evening Star* of this city, is running as an Independent Republican.

Grant to Visit the West.

The President contemplates taking a trip for recreation during July and August, lasting five or six weeks, and he will probably visit the West.

Perry Fuller's Bank and Indian Funds.

Secretary Cox has ordered an investigation into the financial transactions of the Southern Indian Superintendency. The inquiry relates particularly to the depositing of public funds in Fuller & McDonald's bank at Little Rock, which failed in November last.

Reports in Indian Bureau.

Commissioner Parker has ordered all parts of divisions in the Indian Bureau to report directly to him. Heretofore the business of the office was first submitted to chief clerk Mix, and the Commissioner was seldom fully posted regarding the business of the office.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1869.

GRANT AND THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The Government is daily expecting the return of a secret agent sent down to make a personal inspection of the condition of affairs in Cuba. This agent is an army officer, in whom Grant has great confidence, and the policy of the administration towards Cuba will be shaped according to the character of the report he makes. The President takes no stock in the statements of what is known as the Cuban Junta in this country, because many of those connected with it are working for personal aggrandizement, and are interested in giving a peculiar coloring to everything connected with the movements of the insurgents and Spaniards. Grant is known to be favorably inclined towards the patriotic Cubans, but he wants to know something about their strength and resources, as well as their prospects of success, before he places our Government in any other relations towards them than those now existing.

RECRUITING.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order for the resumption of recruiting, to be conducted under direction of regimental commanders, the general service to be conducted at New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco, the depots for the collection and instruction of recruits being Governor's Island, New York Harbor; Newport Barracks, Kentucky; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Benicia, Cala.; General Superintendents to report direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, and receive all orders from him. The following details are made, the officers named to relieve the officers now in charge of the Superintendencies and depots: Brevet Brigadier General J. H. D. Reeve, at New York City; Brevet Brigadier General T. H. Neill, at the depot on Governor's Island, New York Harbor; Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Kiddoo, for assignment; Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank, at Cincinnati; Brevet Brig. Gen. H. H. Kessels in charge of the depot at Newport barracks, Kentucky; Brevet Brig. Gen. T. Trodenbough, for assignment; Brevet Maj. Gen. W. Hoffman at St. Louis; Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. Sidell in charge of the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Brevet Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson for assignment; Brevet Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday at San Francisco; Brevet Col. M. Malony at the depot at Benicia, Cal.; Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and Fort Leavenworth, Ks., are named as depots for collection and instruction of cavalry and light artillery recruits.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The statement that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs has made arrangements to visit St. Domingo and other islands of the Gulf, is pronounced by the Chairman without any foundation whatever. The committee has been in session seventeen days, taking testimony relative to the affairs of the American Legation at Paraguay, and will meet in the autumn for the purpose of taking the testimony of members of the Brazilian Legation, officers of the South Atlantic Squadron and others who have been summoned, which it is supposed can be done in ten days.

Since the fourth of March, 119 assessors and 122 collectors of internal revenue have been appointed.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Borie and others, contemplate a short cruise down the Potomac river to-morrow, in the United States steamer Tallapoosa, now at the Washington Navy Yard.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided an actual change of residence or abandonment of land entered under the Homestead act for more than six months at any one time works a forfeiture thereof to the government.

The work of reducing the force in the bureaus of the Treasury Department is progressing. About five hundred clerks will be dismissed, but it is announced no appointments can be made at present to fill vacancies, it being the desire of the Secretary to have the force reduced as low as possible, in order to properly conduct the business of the Department with the least possible expense. The work of diminishing the force in the Postoffice Department continues; twenty clerks were removed to-day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Atheism in the Cortes.

MADRID, April 28.—In the Cortes yesterday, one of the Republican members made a speech in which he advocated atheistical principles, and alluded to the christian religion in terms of disrespect. He was interrupted by Rivera, President of the Cortes, who declared the Deputy could not be permitted to continue his remarks. The Republicans, indignant at the decision of the President, withdrew from the chamber. They subsequently returned to their seats, and proposed a vote of censure against the President. A stormy debate followed, and terminated in the withdrawal of the resolution.

Rejected.

The Canon of Monteral, as an amendment to the constitution in favor of maintaining the present unity of the Catholic religion and worship in Spain, was rejected.

New Market Races.

LONDON, April 28.—The New Market two-year old plate to-day was won by Lord Westminster's colt Guy Dayrel.

A Failure.

BERLIN, April 28.—At the sitting of the Prussian Diet to-day, Count Bismarck, in reply to an inquiry, said the convention made with the United States for the protection of emigrants on shipboard had so far failed of any practical results, owing to the obstacles in the way of establishing an international tribunal for the adjudication of cases of complaint arising under the treaty.

Operations Against Lopez.

LISBON, April 28.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The allied forces in Paraguay were making preparations for a final attack upon President Lopez, and expected to be ready to attack the interior before the end of April.

Banquet to Fenians.

CORK, April 28.—A dinner was given here last night in honor of Warren and Costello, the released Fenians, on the occasion of their departure for America. The Mayor was present and made an inflammatory speech, warmly eulogizing the guests of the evening. He was followed in a similar strain by others. The building in which the banquet took place was surrounded by a large crowd of friends and sympathizers, who during the evening formed a procession and paraded the streets with bands and torches. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm and excitement, and some disorder.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 28.—Consols for money 93⅜; for account 93⅜@93½. 5-20 bonds quiet at 80⅞. Stocks quiet; Erie 21½; Illinois Central 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western 24.

London Produce Market.

Tallow 44s. Sugar active at 38s 6d on spot. Spirits turpentine 30s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Petroleum dull at 53¼ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—Bonds 87¼.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 28.—Bourse steady; rentes 71 francs 67 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 8,000 bales. California wheat 9s 10d; red western 8s 4d. Western flour 21s. Corn—new mixed 28s 3d. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d. Pork 10is. Beef 90s. Lard 71s. Cheese 81s. Bacon 61s 6d. Common rosin 5s. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 45s 3d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURES.

Expose by the New York "Sun" of the Career of a Prominent Managing Editor.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *Sun* of to-day contains a long article in relation to John Russell Young. Commencing with his initiation into the *Tribune* as writing editor, it progresses to his appointment as managing editor, when he wrote the following letter:

"OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, June 22, 1866.

"DEAR CHARLEY: In the harness at last; took command yesterday; signed all the checks and sent two men to Richmond and two to Canada. You see I am up in my eyes. I find the feeling good. The newspapers speak kindly of me. In the office the feeling is kind, but I fancy a hidden dislike in one or two cases. I have, too, my share of stock in the paper, and hope to be chosen trustee in the July meeting. Gay will make trouble, like the bull dog, boldly; he will not like the burrowing rat. I am afraid, still I will do my duty, and trust to God who has carried me thus far through worse trouble. Tell McConnell to come to New York as soon as he can. Give him the advice I spoke of. He must not allude to me as an old friend. I will put him in and let him work up. Send him on. How about your own matter? Thine always,

"JOHN, (with a flourish.)

"To Chas. McC., Philadelphia."

Next followed, says the *Sun*, an inundation of carpet-baggers from Philadelphia, and the crowding of the old staff to the wall, their places being filled by details from the body guard. On January 1, 1867, the ship was overhauled. Her timbers had been fearfully strained. The freights for the trip had exceeded a million dollars; the profits were less than $11,000. It was the most unprofitable voyage that the old ship had ever sailed. Through the philosopher's influence the murmurs of the discontented owners were silenced, and the Captain retained. On January 14, 1867, he wrote as follows:

"DEAR CHARLEY: The stockholders had their meeting to-day, and my report was approved by a vote of 82 shares to 10, although I spent $88,000 more than Gay. I made a report which was highly complimented, and had everything my own way, having no trouble, and am stronger than ever. The meeting is just over. I thought you would like to know.

[Signed] "Ever, JOHN."

In the meantime he discovers the stockholders who thus strongly indorsed him were a set of old fogies. On the 8th of May he writes Charley:

"OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, May 8, 1867.

"Strange how people like to go into successful things. I am doing so here, keeping my own like a rock, notwithstanding a current of opposition from old fogies. I shall whip them all yet, but it means a hard battle. Well, well, it seems that all life shall be a battle to me, and that I can only get through the world by storming batteries—I who love peace. I am well, but lonely and desolate. I work very hard and keep working. I have a story to tell you about McFarland. Affectionately,

"JOHN."

The ship was prepared for a new voyage; all her light sails taken in, and the Captain had instructions from headquarters to keep his vessel reefed. Next followed the starting of the Philadelphia *Star*, and not long afterward the Philadelphia *Morning Post*. The *Post* was an expensive craft, and needed considerable bracing to keep her afloat. A call in the name of the *Tribune* was made on the Union League of Philadelphia three days after she was launched. The following letter was written to her supercargo:

"TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, "October 8th, 1867.

"DEAR CHARLEY:—I have written to Fell and Boker to pave the way to getting money out of the League for the *Post*. I have done so as a *Tribune* man, urging it for the good of the cause. I hope good will come of it. Your dispatches are cheerful. I hope they represent more than your enthusiasm. If anything can live by pushing, the *Post* must live. How are you with Forney? Why don't you send me the *Post*? I have only had the first number. Have it come regularly, and exchange it with the *Tribune*. [Signed] JOHN."

A subsequent letter:

"OFFICE OF TRIBUNE, Wednesday.

"DEAR CHARLEY:—As a paper the paper improves. Wednesday was a beauty. Stockton seems to make it spin. I write him by this mail. I am laying my traps for a $5,000 loan. I don't see my way to it, but depend upon it I am working hard for it. The more I am in the *Post*, the more enthusiastic I feel about it. I see fortune, fame, every thing in its success. Read Jno. Clayton's note. Is it not kind? He is rich, and I am sure I can hit him slightly. He seems to like money, however. Leonard W. Jerome said to me the secret of wealth was not so much to hold on as to let go.

[Signed] "JOHN."

John Clayton's note, referred to above, was as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, No. 717 WALNUT STREET, October 15, 1867.

"MY DEAR YOUNG: If not a state secret, I would like to know if you are the New Yorker of the *Tribune* said to be the strong man in the *Morning Post*, a penny paper of this city. I like the ring of it, and if you have the rope in your hand, will like it better still, and probably drop crumbs into your hopper.

"More frequently. Respectfully, yours,

"JNO. CLAYTON.

"To J. Russell Young, Esq."

This note, which was sent to Charley with the one dated Wednesday and printed above, was indorsed: "I wrote, saying you and J. D. S. were in the thing, and I was merely a kind of behind the scenes friend and backer.

[Signed.] J. R. Y."

After the *Post* had been afloat two weeks, Chief Justice Chase, a prominent candidate for the Presidency, was invited to become a reader of it, as will be seen by the following dispatch of the 22d of October, 1867:

"NEW YORK, October 22, 1867.—*John D. Stockton, Philadelphia*:

"Please send to Chase, Washington, a file of *Posts*. I have written him. He came to Philadelphia on Friday. Am going to see him.

[Signed] J. R. Y. [D.H.]"

How he succeeded with Mr. Chase is unknown, but it is reported the crew lived on Salmon for some weeks. The real cause of the above dispatch is to be seen in the following letter, written October 17, 1867.

"TRIBUNE EDITORIAL ROOMS, Friday Midnight.

"DEAR CHARLEY: I don't say if anybody can win with money, we must win without. I am sure the manna will fall when we are hungry; our stars have stood by us, they never desert a man at twenty-seven. John Mc. was here. I strongly advised against his resigning; told him to wait until he was kicked out; nothing like having a friend at court. What do you mean by Forney being mollified? What do you mean by Chase men feeling us on that? Keep me well informed. I want to work that way for money. I am coming your way on Friday, then I go through to see Chase for the *Post*. I am trying to lay pipe for Cameron, Grow and lots of people. Grow, who wants to be Vice President, has promised me help already. When I have sold my last boots and am beggared, I shall say 'if' about the *Post*—not till then. [Signed] "JNO."

Supplies, says the *Sun*, ran short when the Chase movement ran out, and it became necessary to find new friends for the *Post*. Ex-Governor Curtin was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice President. An attempt was made to strike him for $5,000, but the Governor didn't think the influence of the flagship in New York and her two tenders in Philadelphia worth that amount. Trenches were dug and approaches were made to the Governor in regular parallels; the siege was a strong one, but unsuccessful.

The *Sun* continues: The affections of Mr. Greeley's commodore for the war Governor experienced a sudden change. He wrote letters to the pure patriot of Harrisburg, ridiculed the Governor, belittled Grow, belied Kelley, sneered at Gov. Fenton, displayed half a dozen others in a single letter, and thus getting Lochiel in a money lending humor, soon found a willing purchaser. Cameron was caught in his own trap, and beaten at his own game. He bought the Philadelphia *Post* and the editorial influence of the *Tribune* and paid therefor $5,000. It seems, however, the first purchase did not hold, for subsequently an additional $5,000 was demanded and paid, and that was followed by a final payment, so far as the books show, of $2,250, making in all $12,250 for the Philadelphia *Post* and the New York *Tribune*.

On November 17th the *Tribune* commodore wrote the following letter on *Tribune* note paper:

DEAR CHARLEY:—I have been all in the dumps these few days about our poor little baby—such a hearty child if we had more milk! I am afraid this case is making me old. Certainly it shows me the sternness and absolute duty of life more than ever. I had counted so much on Jay Cooke—not altogether, but vastly. My next move will be on Simon Cameron. I have a promise from Grow to give me five thousand dollars. He wants to be Vice President, and building up in Pennsylvania. He said he would give me this after the New York election. Any man can do great things with money. We have done great things without, and must do them again. I think our friends should help us more, but perhaps those who help themselves are best helped in the long run. Until after the election I am tied here. Even then it is not wise for me to go away, as I have many *Tribune* problems to solve. This winter after the election I shall address myself to the *Post* exclusively. Old fellow, we have had many hard pullings on in life. This is no harder than a hundred others, and we are bound to reach deep water. Announce in the *Post* special arrangements will be made to have the New York returns early. Say you will be happy to see your friends. I will not press a dispatch, and you shall have twenty—all that go to Washington. Always,

[Signed,] "JOHN."

In November, 1867, Mr. Greeley's Commodore wrote the following letter:

"MONDAY, Midnight.

"DEAR CHARLEY: I am cleaned out, dead broke, busted, and must look elsewhere for new supplies. All my salary is gone. Please send me receipts for payment of money advanced. Don't forget my expense. Credit my last trip to Washington. Was to see Cameron for the *Post*, and to get him in the money lending humor. J. D. S. should strike him for a couple of thousands, and hub it in jointly into the concern. I talked to Cameron two hours about the *Post*. He is filled with the desire of breaking down Forney. Credit me with $1,000 on account of the Hoe note paid, and enter it as money paid to the *Star* on account of indebtedness. Impress upon J. D. S. the necessity of getting money out of Cameron. Also see J. B. about his obligations. He wrote me he owed to-day Forney $500, Jessup $900, Hoe $1,000. I don't know how in heaven's name he got through. I paid Hoe, but as Jessup's bill is really ours, and we have used of J. B.'s money so that he can't pay J. H. F. Please go around and see him, and confer with him, and if you get Thomas's note cashed, help him. The paper looks splendid. I am glad you get Associated Press news. That's gay.

[Signed,] "JOHN."

Some further letters follow, and the *Sun* says it is understood that at this time Cameron was bled to the amount of $5,000. This kept the crew of the *Post* in salt horse and duff until April, when the horizon was again swept, Cameron and Grow discerned and the leeches applied to the former. The commodore kept two strings to his bow. He played fast and loose with Grow and Cameron, as the following extract from a letter written to "Dear Charley," dated March 10th, 1868, will show:

"SUNDAY.

"DEAR C.: The *Post* looks well. Grow being Chairman of the Republican State Committee is a good thing for us, likewise the defeat of Cameron. It will make him think the *Post* more necessary to him. Yours, JOHN."

Still in trouble. Another swoop was made on Cameron. On April 24th a letter was written to Dear C., telling him how to form a stock company according to the laws of Pennsylvania.

"TRIBUNE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, June 17th, 1868.

"DEAR C.:—My impression is we are doing well, that we had better make arrangements with Don Cameron in the shape of a loan, giving him *Post* stock for security, rather than to sell any interest in it. I have contracted to deliver him one hundred and twenty-five shares within thirty days from May 15th. I think for $5,000. I think on this contract I have raised and paid out to Blakely $2,500, and shall probably pay $500 more on account of that Jessup & Moore bill, which will leave $2,000 to be applied to any purpose that is deemed best. If you have the charter all right, why should there be any delay in forming the company?

[Signed,] "J. R. Y."

The *Sun* says: So much for the Commodore's efforts to keep his vessels in fighting trim. With $12,300 from Cameron, $3,000 from Grow, and $1,000 which it is positively asserted he received from Attorney General Brewster, $16,300 in all, the ships were kept afloat.

Next follows the correspondence between J. W. Simonton, agent of the New York Associated Press, and Mr. Young, as to a leak in the cable dispatches of the association, in which Mr. Young declares there is no leak in the *Tribune* office. The *Sun* adds: In the meantime Mr. Simonton resorted to trap dispatches. He sent a cable dispatch to the *Tribune*, dating a day behind the dispatch sent to the *Herald* and *Times*. It appeared in the *Post* with the *Tribune* date. Mr. Simonton then sent to the *Tribune* a false dispatch announcing the escape of Garibaldi from prison. He corrected it after the line to Philadelphia was closed. The dispatch did not appear in the *Tribune*, but did in the *Post*. On November 5th, Young writes to Simonton as follows: "Notwithstanding the paper you show me, I am far from thinking the news goes from the *Tribune*. I have closely examined all the men who have either directly or indirectly communication with the manifold news. I am convinced they are not cognizant of the *Post* or any arrangement of the *Post*." On the day before the following dispatch left the *Tribune* office:

"NEW YORK, November 4th, 1867.

"*To Charles McClintock, Morning Post*:

"It is important that you or Stockton should come over to New York to-morrow on your Associated Press business.

"JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. [D. H.]"

Stockton left immediately. He arrived in the evening, and immediately went to the *Tribune* office. On November 5 he sent to Philadelphia the following:

"3:30 A. M.—DEAR CHARLEY: Have weathered the gale. I think Clements was all right. Have written him to send while Amos is sick. Don't think it necessary for Mc. to go on. Clements is in the affair now. I think it likely Amos had told him all about it.—J."

In view of his letter to Mr. Simonton, says the *Sun*, the following epistle from Mr. Greeley's commodore to the boys on the *Post*, written before Simonton's first letter, will prove highly interesting:

"NEW YORK, October 9, 1867.

"DEAR BOYS: Have just sent condensation of column of cable and all else. I did not send election details, supposing you would have them from the *Press*. I hope I did not err in this, as I might have given you a column. The cable was good, and I sent to make sure, signing Warner's name. I was disappointed not to have Tuesday's *Post*. I did not say to J. D. S. how pleased I was to have him go on so promptly. Your dispatches were as invigorating as wine. I sincerely hope we have not blundered in this business, and I wait for news with feverish anxiety. Telegraph me constantly and promptly your wants. I will put the *Tribune* behind you if I can only know how. I want you to write daily all your suggestions, ideas, hopes and fears.

"JOHN."

On the 4th of February, 1868, Young writes to "Dear Charley" as follows:

"I am very busy. Things look ripe for a change, which will, I think, enable you to do greater things in the world than any you have dreamed of. Yours, JNO."

A few days after this he visited his "Dear Charley" in Philadelphia, and said he would not be surprised if inside of six months Charley would be running the *Tribune*. In this connection we have the following note from Charley, written to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

"PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: Since Mr. Young assumed the duties of the position he now holds on the New York *Tribune*, he has repeatedly assured me up to the time when the troubles commenced on one of his daily newspapers in this city in August last, I would be the publisher of the *Tribune*. He said Mr. Sinclair was an old fogy like Mr. Brown, the manager of the *Press* in this city, and the stockholders would soon make a change. In fact, the last time he visited me at my present residence, shortly before the *Morning Post* moved into its new building at Seventh and Jayne streets, he said while sitting at the breakfast table everything was working nicely, and inside of six months I would be publisher of the New York *Tribune*, and keep myself in readiness to leave Philadelphia at short notice. Respectfully,

"CHAS. MCCLINTOCK."

The *Sun* finally gives a slight account of the alleged attempt of Young to get into Grant's Cabinet, and placing all the original letters before Horace Greeley on Friday last, he read them through very carefully. He didn't rise on his feet in a fit of passion and smash the bust of Lincoln adorning his sanctum, neither did he break the chairs, dismember the table, or split the desk. He simply threw himself back in his chair, drew a long breath and said: "Well, Sam, this is mighty interesting reading." Three hours after he left the *Tribune* office, jamming his black felt hat on the back of his head, exclaiming, "Well, well, sold again for the eighty-sixth time!" The Commodore tendered Mr. Greeley his resignation when he learned that the underwriters and supercargo had heard of his management of the craft, but the resignation was not received.

John Russell Young, managing editor of the *Tribune*, appeared to-day before Judge Tappan of the Supreme Court, and made affidavit against Chas. A. Dana, of the *Sun*, of alleged false, scandalous and malicious libel, bringing damages for $100,000. Mr. Dana was arrested this evening at his house, and held to bail in $10,000. It is understood other arrests will be made to-morrow on the charge of conspiracy and libel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—In a two-column editorial, under the caption of "The *Post* and Its Enemies," the editor, John D. Stockton, this morning denounces the whole expose published in the New York *Sun*, as an infamous lie, and a deliberate conspiracy to injure the *Post* and J. R. Young. If Young had not already sued the *Sun* for libel, he (Stockton) would. The history of the *Post* from the beginning is given. Chas. McClintock, former manager, was elevated to that position by Mr. Young, whose confidence he afterwards betrayed. He borrowed money from the *Post*, and then by dexterity left with debts unpaid. The *Post*, after offering extraordinary sums for admittance into the Associated Press monopoly, were repeatedly denied the privilege, resolved to have news. Amos J. Cummings, then night editor of the *Tribune*, was employed to furnish the Associated Press news. This was unknown to Mr. Young, who, on discovering it, discontinued the arrangement. Cummings was afterwards dismissed from the *Tribune* by Mr. Young, and subsequently became night editor of the *Sun*, in which capacity he offered to furnish the *Post* with Associated Press news. The offer was declined, and hence his revenge. The *Post* had borrowed money, but gave collateral. Some has been repaid. Never received a dollar as subsidy or a gift. No bargains were ever made with Senator Cameron, Galusha A. Grow, Mr. Brewster or any one else. The *Post* is independent of these gentlemen, or Mr. Young. They were creditors but not masters. He (Stockton) is alone responsible for every opinion put forth. The article says: "J. R. Sypher, another of the conspirators, was educated by Simon Cameron, whom he now repays by abuse and ingratitude. Charles A. Dana was told that the scandal would be worth twenty thousand dollars to the *Sun*. He accordingly sold his reputation as a gentleman and a journalist." The article closes with the expressed determination to pursue an independent and fearless course.

LETTER FROM J. RUSSELL YOUNG.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *Evening Post* publishes the following letter from Mr. J. Russell Young:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I thank you for the spirit of your comments on the recent publications in the *Sun*. If the latter alternative proves true, the whole press will receive from this case a shock to its influence, a stain upon its character, the effects of which may counterbalance many years of the upright and honorable labor of others in the service of the public. It will certainly now be more necessary than ever for all members of the press who wish to save it from disgrace to join not only in merely denouncing the impostor now exposed, but in keeping the rest of the profession entirely above all kindred suspicion. I am content to accept the judgment. What I have written I have written; what I have done I take the fullest responsibility for, and do not wish in any way to escape from it.

Mr. Stockton says: "With an arrangement made with an editor of the *Tribune* (whose name is given) for news, Mr. Young had nothing to do. He may have suspected it; he was never informed of it by me. It was by Mr. Young's direct influence that this matter was stopped."

I remember writing many of those letters; I do not remember writing others; I have not seen them. The person to whom they were written had been my schoolmate and friend. The friendship was broken by his misconduct in a business interest in which he had been placed by my influence. When he left it I was menaced with this publication; I was told a small sum of money could suppress it. My reply was that I had written many things which I did not care to see printed. My bank book, my letters to my wife, my diary, my correspondence generally could not be made public without annoyance. I had written nothing which could make me lose the respect of any one who knows me. Of course I am sensible of the error of ever having had this correspondent; for that mistake I cannot make sufficient explanation. For twenty-five years I had looked upon him as a friend, when I should have known that he was merely a dog. I gave him confidence, personal association, generous bounty, and charity when to him essentially charity was precious. I should merely have tossed him the crumbs and bones from my table. That was my blunder.

There are men who hold in our social economy the same relation which vermin hold in nature. I regret the same distinction has finally crept into the press. When any scoundrel has private letters to sell, he may find a market in a New York newspaper. He will not only have them printed, but so dexterously arranged and clipped and illuminated and commented on that matters which were never in his mind, and circumstances which never existed, will be made to appear as his life and speech and thought; the simplest transactions in business will be spoken of as crimes, and the courtesies and amenities of life will be held as glossing conspiracy and intrigue. If there are phrases which have no meaning, a meaning can be invented, and with an editor ingenious and fertile with his pen, there is no limit to the invention.

I do not believe in suits for libel as a general thing, but I have given the editor of this print an opportunity to explain, and defend this transaction with private correspondence before a jury of his countrymen. Having done this, I have only to say there is nothing in these letters which I cannot explain whenever an explanation is proper. It is not proper here and now. This publication is part of a resolute, determined effort to drive me from the *Tribune* and the press of this city. It is only the culmination of a conspiracy which has long been engendered. I am satisfied it has taken this shape. It has brought to me unexpected and precious evidence of friendship, and from no men more warmly, I am proud to say, than the generous and noble gentlemen with whom I am associated in business. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

The *Express* publishes a special dispatch from Philadelphia, saying Attorney General Brewster has published a card denying that he was ever fleeced by Young or the *Morning Post*.

The *Sun*, in announcing the libel suit brought by Young, says: "The reasons for exposing these transactions of Young appear to us very clear and very conclusive. He has for some years occupied a leading place on one of the most important and influential journals of the country. That journal owes the position which it holds in the public esteem to the honesty and conscientiousness with which it has been conducted. In selecting Mr. Young for his responsible office, its proprietors have put themselves into the hands of one who is, according to the evidence of his own letters, an unscrupulous intriguer, who has used his great power for improper purposes. He has not broken any statute, he has promised nothing more than he was able to perform. He is not guilty of any offense of which the criminal code takes cognizance. The only method of reaching, checking and punishing his wrong doing is to bring it to the bar of public opinion, to expose it, to hold it up as it is. His deeds have been committed under the cover of respectability and the good influence of the press, and it was for the press to take action against them. This is what we have done, and under similar circumstances we should not fail to do it again."

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Discussion on the Holding of a County Fair—Grain and Fruit Prospects.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the County Agricultural Society was held Wednesday, at No. 12 Sixth street. Members present—Messrs. Parke, Kelly, Jennings, Young, McKelvy, McCrea, Keeler, King, Patrick and Herriott.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Chess, Mr. J. F. Keeler was appointed Chairman *pro tem*.

A considerable amount of business, not of public interest, was transacted.

Mr. Chess then came in and took the chair.

Judge Parke called up the subject of holding a County Fair next fall, which was discussed at considerable length, and on motion postponed until the next regular meeting, (Wednesday, May 26th,) when it will be definitely determined whether a fair shall be held or not.

The members present were called upon for reports of the condition of the grain fields and fruit trees, and the prospects for crops. There was but one response—all agreeing that there never was a more flattering prospect for a large yield of wheat, and an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit. The bloom was never more abundant, and those who had examined the buds since the late frost stated that no material injury had been inflicted.

While these accounts, from all parts of the county, are very encouraging to both producers and consumers, it must be borne in mind that all danger has not yet passed. A keen frost may be yet blast our prospects, so far as fruit is concerned, and the grain has many risks to run between now and harvest. As we are near to the first of May, however, it is not unreasonable for us to anticipate favorable weather. It is nevertheless best to temper our enthusiasm with the reflection that disappointment is not impossible or even improbable.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S last sensation is an excursion party around the world in ninety days. He made the proposition at the Director's meeting of the Pacific Railroad last week, and a number of gentlemen have expressed their determination to go, among them Congressman Brooks, of New York. The party will be limited to fifteen, and will leave New York in August. Six days to San Francisco, twenty to Japan, and then Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Ceylon, Aden, Red Sea, Suez Canal, land of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the Nile, Pyramids and Cairo, Pompeii's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle and the Catacombs at Alexandria, Joppa, Jerusalem, Mount of Olives, Bethlehem, Dead Sea, River Jordan, Damascus, Beyrout, Smyrna, Rhodes, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels, Paris, London, Dublin, to New York. This will be the first time the world has been compassed in ninety days. Entire expense, about twelve hundred dollars each to go over three oceans and two continents, seeing America, Asia, Africa and Europe at steamboat and railroad speed, and condensing an age of knowledge and experience in about half the time it formerly took the emigrant to go to California.

THE telegraph has announced that the appointment of a Philadelphia "kleptomaniac" to a Consulship has been revoked. The *Telegraph* of that city affords some particulars, as follows: "For a long time past a gentleman well known in this city—a man of means, of culture, of refinement—has been in the habit of pilfering various small articles from one of the largest and best patronized of our wholesale and retail grocery stores. The firm, though fully aware of the thefts, bore with them, hardly knowing what course, under the circumstances, to pursue. At length, however, patience at an end, they brought the matter to a termination on Saturday last by having the gentlemanly thief arrested in the street. He was conducted back to the store and there compelled to disgorge the articles he had but a few minutes previously stolen. These consisted of a box of cigars and divers other trivial things, such as he had been accustomed to take. He then offered to pay a sum of money equivalent to the value of the articles he had stolen for two years past, on condition of being let up softly. The firm accepted the proposition, when he paid $500. The matter is now amicably settled and all parties satisfied."

THE Ecumenical Council, called to assemble in Rome in June, stands in danger of indefinite postponement. It will be remembered that two cardinal points were to be debated and defined at the session of the Council, viz., the personal infallibility of the Pope, and the condemnation of political liberalism. The elaboration of these propositions were entrusted to a "congregation" of divines who were instructed to report fully and, if possible, unanimously on the matter. But they fell out grievously. From the first rift a vast gulf sprung to divide the contestants widely apart. The Jesuits were frightened, especially when they remembered that the expected visitors from abroad would take sides in the squabble. So they vainly endeavored to detach the Pope from his pet scheme, by insinuation, petition and argument. But his Holiness has long counted on the fruition of his cherished hopes, and being loath to give up the idea of inspiring and conducting so vast a Catholic enterprise, utterly refused. The Jesuits waited awhile and then came out again stronger and more audacious in their attack on the Papal scheme. It is now reported that Pio Nono is almost persuaded to give up his darling project.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. WISE, of the navy, whose death was currently announced, may be held up hereafter as an example of gallantry and fidelity. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 24, 1819, and entered the navy at a very early age, by the interest of his namesake, Governor Wise of Virginia. On his return from Japan, early in 1861, he was met by most earnest solicitations, joined to offers of high command, to join the confederates—his family being all Virginians. But he remained firm in his allegiance, rendering invaluable services throughout the war as second, and afterwards chief, in the Naval Ordnance Bureau. Every vessel in the navy was armed under his orders, and it may be said that without his science and devotion our naval honor could not have been maintained as it was. He was consulted and trusted by Mr. Lincoln to no common degree. Under this arduous work he rapidly broke down; and though he procured leave of absence in Europe last year, it was of no avail, and his friends have for some time been expecting the news of his decease. He married, August 20, 1850, Charlotte Brooks, daughter of Hon. Edward Everett, and she with four children survives him.

THE Pope is an old man and may die before the work laid out for the General Council of the Church is perfected. This is the talk at Rome, but it should be remembered that Pius IX., Mastai-Ferretti, comes of a long-lived family. The grandfather of His Holiness lived to the age of eighty-six, his father to eighty-four, and his mother to eighty-two years. The Pope has two brothers, by name Gabrielo and Gaetano, and one sister, the Countess Isabella, all living, the youngest of whom has reached eighty-two. It is a family of octogenarians. The Pope's heart is full of gentle and amiable virtues, that all know, but he is capable also, on occasion, of showing himself a man of temper and pluck. More than once, when his temper has been aroused, his voice has rang through the Vatican in a style of imperious command which has convinced those who have unreasonably opposed his will that he is conscious of the power which the ecclesiastical conclave has conferred, or imposed, upon him, and that he has the power to use it.

ONE who has tried, tells what a poor boy can do in the West, as follows: "Allow me to tell them not what they can do, but what a couple of men did do. One of them came to Michigan forty years ago and went into the woods twenty miles beyond the last house, and joined a settlement already begun of four or five families. There were seven in the family, four of whom could do no more than take care of themselves. The family were worth about $500. The first thing was to pay Uncle Sam $200 of this for 160 acres of land. A log house, two pair of oxen, and two cows, a few tools, and a little to live on through the first year covered the rest. There were two boys in this family. One of them has earned $40,000 since that and the other about $30,000, beside living well all the time. Anybody of sound health, with will and energy enough, can do the same or more, for this is not considered to be anything extraordinary."

DEFEATED candidates for Congress have, it is stated, of late years, been in the habit of contesting the seats of their successful competitors in order to secure the amount usually involved to pay their expenses. During the last twelve years the payments have amounted to $108,743 to unsuccessful contestants, and to $69,653 to candidates who were unseated, making a total of $178,396. In order to prevent this extravagant expenditure, a bill passed the last House, and will probably become a law early next session, providing that in cases of contested seats no money shall be paid to either candidate until a decision is reached by the House, when the salary shall be given to the member legally elected. No greater sum of money is to be paid to the person declared not to be entitled than has actually been expended by him.

AN invention for the rapid manufacture of pig iron has been perfected at Marquette. The *Advertiser*, of Detroit, says that by this process the inventor can convert the Marquette ore into malleable iron in forty minutes, manufacturing with such rapidity, also as to turn out thirty tons a day. The fusion is most complete, and the quality of iron produced compact, smooth, exceedingly tenacious, and readily malleable. So far as we are able to judge it is a complete success. Some of the completed samples in large and small rods had been bent hot—at different stages of heat—and cold, without fracture or fraying. Other specimens had been cut in two cold, showing density and toughness.

Weekly Commercial.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

[illegible]

Japanese Marriages.

[illegible]

A DEADLY KISS.

[illegible]

—*Paul's Travels and Adventures in South and Central America.*

Improving Our Stock of Common Fowls.

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1869.

[illegible]

—Local stocks are quiet but firm. The advance in bank shares is well maintained. [illegible] Oil stocks dull, but there is an improvement in the price of Columbia, which sold this week as high as $22. There is little of the stock on the market, being held for a higher price.

—Government bonds made another advance to-day—[illegible]

[illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[illegible]

SUGAR TRADE.

[illegible]

IRON.

[illegible]

Iron at New York.

[illegible]

FISH.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 30, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 29, 1869.

The oil market yesterday ruled dull, both for crude and refined, with but few sales reported, and prices were lower, as will be seen by the sales reported. The dispatches posted on 'Change were as follows:

NEW YORK, April 28.—Last night's closing prices were quoted: Crude dull and weak at [illegible]; refined a trifle more active but easier at [illegible]. [illegible]

OIL CITY, April 28, 11:15 A. M.—Dispatches report the market nominal at $5 90 ₩ bbl, and but little doing and market weak.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Market weak: [illegible]

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 28.—Market dull and nothing doing, and no quotable prices.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

[illegible]

IRON AND NAILS.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

[illegible]

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

[illegible]

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The dry goods market is very active and several important changes have taken place in prices. Sheetings have declined ½ cent all round. Several styles of Prints are lower as are also Delaines. The following are the current jobber's rates:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	15½c	Juniata B	13½c
Anchor A	15½c	Anchor C	13½c
Eagle Extra	15½c	Duquesne	13½c
Conewago	15c	Glencoe	13½c
Idaho	15c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	15c	Magnolia	12½c
Pittsburgh Family	14½c	Allegheny	12c
Walnut Creek	14½c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	13½	Mourning	11½@12
Merrimack W	15½	American	12
Spragues	12½	Orientals	12
Dunnells	12	Gloucester	12
Conestoga	12	Amoskeag	12
Lancaster	12	Troy	7
Wamsutta	9	Allen Pinks	13½
Shirtings	12		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18c	Hamilton	18c
Manchester	18c	Armures	20c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	26c
Conestoga C. T.	24c
Conestoga C. C. A.	23c
Kellyville F	16c

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.

Allegheny 2 bush	45c
Penn Mill 2 bush	47c
Penn Mill 2½ bush	55c
Penn Mill 3 bush	62½c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	53c
Penn Mill long reel white	45c
Penn Mill cotton twine	45c
Penn Mill Batting	25c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

Dealers are beginning to show considerable impatience at the half-way manner in which our Congress has, in its wisdom, disposed of the matter of free stamps for old tax-paid goods. Country merchants and all having old goods on hand would do well to wait for something more to transpire rather than run the risk of paying out their money for stamps with the, as yet, uncertain prospect of having that money refunded. Manufactured goods are becoming very scarce in this market, and a greater firmness in price continues to be the order of the day. Many of the factories are idle, some to be permanently so and others for a short time.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 72@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Union Twist	71@ 75	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75@ 78
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Young America	90@1 00	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Louisville Navy	78@ 80	Cut and Dry	30@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72		

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	46 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22
do do 12 thread	22½
do do 6 and 9 thread	23
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
do do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	21½
do hay, stave and leather twine	22½
Sisal rope	20
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay, stave and leather twine	21
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	14@16
Cotton rope	60@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	25@28
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	19
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	55
American hemp oakum	
American Navy Oakum	10
do do do best	11
Caulking cotton	19@22

COOPERAGE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as furnished us by M. P. Adams & Bro.:

Oil bbls	$1 75@1 85
Flour bbls	50@ 52
Whisky bbls	2 20@2 25
Pork bbls	1 35@1 40
Butter Firkins	1 20@1 25

COOPERAGE STOCK.

Flour bbl staves ₩ M	$10 50	@11 00
" " heads circled ₩ sett	9	@ 9½
Hogshead poles ₩ M	30 00	[illegible]
Barrel poles ₩ M	10 00	@15 00
Rough oil or whisky bbl staves	22 00	@28 00
Dressed " " "	30 00	@37 00
Walnut lumber, green	45 00	@50 00
" " dried	50 00	@55 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

I C, 10x14	$13 50
I X, 10x14	16 50
I XX, 10x14	20 50
I C, 12x12	14 00
I X, 12x12	17 00
I C, 14x20	14 50
I X, 14x20	17 50
I XX, 14x20	21 50
I C, roofing, 14x20	13 25
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 25
Bar Tin, ₩ lb	46c
Straights, ₩ lb	45c
Banca, ₩ lb	47c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 7 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 50
Hurl " 1, "	7 00
Hurl " 2, "	5 50
Braid " 1, "	7 00
Braid " 2, "	5 50
Round " 1, "	5 00
Round " 2, "	4 50
Western common	4 25
Broom corn, prime, ₩ ton	450 00
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	400 00
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@30
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	10 00

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The market at present is firm at the following quotations:

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	35c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Flared and tapered sheets	37c
Circles under 84 inches diam	38c
Circles 84 inches and over diam	40c
Sheathing Copper by case	33c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	35c
Copper bottoms	40c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	10	French Crackers	25
Wine "	11½	Graham Wafers	11½
Soda "	9½	Milk Biscuit	11
Oyster "	9	Ginger Snaps	15½
Water "	8½	Pilot Bread	8
Butter "	9½	Extra Pilot	9½
Sugar "	12	Cracker Meal	9
Dyspepsia "	11½	Almond Nuts	18
Lemon Biscuit	15½	Fruit Crackers	15½
Cream Crackers	28	Mixed Cakes	16
Graham "	11½	Spiced Jumbles	15½

The Prospects of the Wool Crop of 1869.

In reference to the wool crop for this year reports from all sections of the country are favorable that the crop will be a large one, and the fleeces generally large and heavier than they have been known for some years past, and farmers are wisely taking every precaution to wrap their fleeces in such a manner that only the best portion of their wool will be exposed to view, thereby enabling them to sell their "clip" much easier and at a better figure than wool wrapped in such a manner as to expose the dirty and soiled ends which must necessarily crop out of fleeces wrapped by hand. The most complete machine that has yet been invented for wrapping wool in the fleece is Brown's Patent Wool Press.

By its use unwashed wool is wrapped in such a way that it presents a much finer appearance than washed wool that has been wrapped by hand. Another great advantage of this machine is that any farm boy of eight or ten years can wrap wool for ten men shearing and the wool so wrapped by him, exposing as it does only the finest and whitest portion of the fleece, and all fleeces being uniform in size, will find a readier market than wool of the same quality wrapped by hand by an experienced wrapper. Messrs. Shinn & Louther, of the Inventor's Bureau, have the sole agency of this valuable machine, and as the sheep shearing season is at hand farmers and patent-right men would do well to call immediately and secure a State or county right, for we feel assured they would realize a handsome sum by selling the machines this season.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

The market for provisions, says the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., during the past week has assumed a firmer tone, and on Friday closed very firm at annexed quotations:

Mess Pork was in good demand at $30 50@31 for country and city, but generally held 30 to 50c higher, market closing firm with an upward tendency.

Rumps have sold at $27 50 for choice brands with heavy overweight, but lighter can be had at $1 to $2 50 ₩ bbl less.

Jowls can be had at $16 to $18 as in quality.

Lard has advanced and is in good demand at 18c for kettled, but generally held at 18¼c, at which price some sales have been made; prime steam leaf ¼c less; head and gut 1c less than prime; keg 19½ to 20c.

Greases are dull at 10@15c for the range of grades; stearine, but little prime offering; held at 17¼@18c.

Bulk meats have sold to a moderate extent at 12¾, 14¾, 15¼ and 15½c loose for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Bulk hams held at 15c with no buyers over 14c.

Bacon is in active demand, especially for future delivery; on the spot it sells at 13¾, 16½@16¾ and 17c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. No rib sides out of smoke; for next month's delivery ¼c more asked. Sugar cured hams 18@19c; plain 16¼@17c.

Plate beef dull and neglected; 16@17c for dried beef; 16½@17½c dried and packed.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 28—Wheat, extra white, $1 77; No. 1 do, $1 58@1 60; No. 2 do, $1 33@1 35, and No. 1 amber $1 40; extra and No. 1 white, scarce. Mill feed—bran, $20; coarse middling, $22; fine, $25. Clover seed, $9 50 ₩ bushel.

Seeds and Shrubbery.

The market continues extremely active for all kinds of seeds, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Cloverseed is in unusually active demand for this season of the year, with actual sales at $9 50 to the consumer and $9 25 to dealers. Timothy seed is exceedingly scarce, there being only a few bags in the city and holders firm at $5 ₩ bushel. From actual sales of seeds made by W. W. Knox to the trade, we quote as follows:

Red Clover	₩ bush. $9 25 standard weight.
Timothy	₩ bush. 4 50
Orchard Grass	₩ bush. 2 25
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra cleaned	₩ bush. 4 75
Herd or Red Top	₩ bush. 2 25
Evergreen Rye	₩ bush. 4 25
Hungarian	₩ bush. 3 00
Millet	₩ bush. 3 00
Broom Corn	₩ bush. 3 00
Flaxseed	₩ bush. 3 10
Luzerne or French Clover	₩ lb 55; ₩ 100 lbs $45 00.
White Dutch Clover	₩ lb 70; ₩ 100 lbs 60 00.
Alsike Clover	₩ lb 70; ₩ 100 lbs 60 00.
Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane	₩ lb 25; ₩ 100 lbs 18 00,
Mixed Lawn Grass	$5 00 ₩ bush. 14 lbs.

The latter is a preperation of different grasses and adapted to lawns and pleasure gardens.

Early Peas firm, $7 00@15 00 ₩ bushel, as to variety.

Late Peas firm, $5 00@9 00 ₩ bushel, as to variety.

Garden Beans firm, $7 00@12 00 ₩ bushel.

Beet Seed firm, $1 25@2 00 ₩ lb.

Mangold Wurzel	$ 60 ₩ lb
American Cabbage Seed	5 00 ₩ lb
English Cabbage Seed	1 50 ₩ lb
Onion Seed	5 00 ₩ lb
Early Rose Potatoes	15 00 ₩ —bushel.
Buckeye Potatoes	3 00 ₩ — barrel.
Goodrich Potatoes	4 00 ₩ — barrel.
Harrison Potatoes	4 00 ₩ — barrel.
Peach Blows	2 50 ₩ — barrel.
White Sprouts	7 00 ₩ — barrel.

To the retail trade we quote Osage orange $20 ₩ bush and $1 ₩ lb; Eureka Fertilizer $60 ₩ ton; garden and flower seeds at usual prices.

Apple trees $18 ₩ 100, 25c each.

Pear trees from 50 to 70c each.

Peach trees $12 50 ₩ 100.

Cherry trees from 40 to 60c each.

Plum trees from 50 to 60c each.

Concord grape vines from $2 to $5 ₩ dozen, and from $10 to $30 ₩ 100.

Delaware grape vines from $4 to $5 ₩ dozen, and from $20 to $30 ₩ 100.

Martha (white Concord) from $2 to $3 each, and $20 to $25 ₩ dozen.

Hartford from $4 to $5 ₩ dozen, and $20 to $30 ₩ 100.

Evergreens and other shrubbery from 50c to $2 each.

Strawberry plants, "Jucunda," 50c ₩ dozen, $3 ₩ 100, $20 ₩ 1,000.

Strawberry plants, other varieties, 50c ₩ dozen, $2 ₩ 100, $10 ₩ 1,000.

Raspberry plants, from $1 to $3 ₩ dozen, and from $5 to $20 ₩ 100.

Blackberry plants, from $1 to $3 ₩ dozen, and from $5 to $20 ₩ 100.

Currant bushes, from $1 50 to $2 50 ₩ dozen, and from $10 to $15 ₩ 100.

Gooseberry bushes, from $2 to $3 ₩ dozen, and $15 to $20 ₩ 100.

Agricultural implements rule at the usual prices. Mowers and Reapers are from $5 to $10 lower than last season, except the "World," the great cut gear machine, which still holds to old prices.

Imports of Pig Iron Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron by the above road for January, February and March, together with the consignees. This table will be found useful for reference:

	Jan. Cars.	Feb. Cars.	Mar. Cars.	Total Cars.
Nimick & Co.	475	850	732	2,057
Jas. Wood, Sons & Co.	135	60	79	274
Bryan & Caughey	121	95	73	289
J. W. Porter	26	11	43	80
Brown & Co.	31	24	19	74
S. Reynolds	1	...	...	1
Loomis & Collard	8	14	14	36
John Moorhead	14	33	23	70
Graff, Byers & Co.	1	5	...	6
Robinson Rea & Co.	2	...	1	3
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co	10	...	...	10
Superior Mills	42	37	2	81
Various consignees	57	75	75	207
Total	923	1,201	1,061	3,188

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par to ⅛ off buying and ⅛ selling.

FLOUR—Active and firmer at $4 75@6 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and firmer; sales at $1 15@1 16½; No. 2 moderatively active and 2½c higher; sales at $1 08@1 09½, closing at $1 09½; sales this afternoon at $1 09.

CORN—Dull and easier; sales of No. 1 at 58@60c; No. 2 55½@56c; rejected 50@52c; new 49½@51c, closing at 45@49½c for new; sales of No. 1 at 58@58½c, seller May, 59c, seller last half of May and June; No. 2 at 55½@56c, seller May; nothing doing in corn this afternoon.

OATS—Quiet, unsettled and irregular; sales of No. 2 at 57¼@58½c; rejected 54½@54¾c, closing at 57¾@58c for No. 2; sales of No. 2 at 57@57½c, seller May and June.

RYE—Firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 16½@1 17, closing with sellers at $1 17.

BARLEY—Dull and 5c higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 60@1 65.

HIGHWINES—Firmly held at 87@88c, with buyers at 86@86½c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar 14@15½c for common to choice.

MESS PORK—In good request; opened firmer at $31, but closed easier at $30 87½. Lard dull at 17½@17¾c. Bulk meats quiet and firmer.

HOGS—Fairly active at $8 50 for common; $9 12½@9 90 for fair to medium; $9 50@9 85 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Dull; buyers and sellers apart: $4 50@5 75 for stockers; $6 10@6 50 for fair to medium; $6 65@7 37½ for choice to extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 1,700 bales at 28½@28¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 6,658 bbls; firm for low grades, and dull, heavy and lower for medium and good descriptions: sales 5,800 bbls at $5 35@5 75 for super State and western; $5 85@6 80 for ex-western; $6 75@8 for white wheat extra; $5 95@7 25 for round hoop Ohio; $7 00@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $9 00@12 00 for good to choice do, closing dull for all kinds. Rye flour quiet: sales 240 bbls at $4 60@6 75. Corn meal dull. Whisky dull; sales 50 bbls western at 91c free. Receipts of wheat 395 bushels; spring wheat 1@2c better; winter dull and heavy; sales 36,000 bush at $1 31 for No. 3 spring in store; $1 39@1 43 for No 2 do in store and delivered; $1 45 for No 1 and 2 do mixed; $1 43 for No 1 do in store: $1 47 for do delivered; $1 70 for white California; $1 87@1 88 for white Canada, and smutty do on private terms. Rye dull; sales 3,500 bush western at $1 30, and 2,000 do State at $1 36. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 11,654 bush; new corn unchanged; old 1c better, with a good inquiry, partly speculative; sales 71,000 bush at 81@83c for new mixed western; 85c for old do in store; 85@86c for do afloat; 84c for old white western in store. Receipts of oats 9,025 bush; oats a shade firmer, with a fair demand; sales 57,000 bush at 80@80½c for western in store; 82½@83c for do afloat. Rice firm. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 12½c. Molasses dull; sales 50 bbls New Orleans at 80c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet at 17@17½c for crude and 32½c for refined. Leather—hemlock sole quiet at previous prices. Wool quiet and drooping; sales 200,000 lbs at 47@51c for domestic fleece; 46c for pulled; 48@48½c for combings; 28c for Texas. Coal—sales by auction to-day of 80,000 tons at $4 62½@4 80 for lump; $4 57½@4 75 for steamboat; $4 65@4 70 for grate; $4 75@4 77½ for egg; $5 05@5 25 for stove; $4 57@4 62½ for chestnut. Linseed oil quiet. Pork heavy; sales 900 bbls at $31 25@31 50 for new mess; $25 75@26 25 for prime; $28 50@28 75 for prime mess; also, 2,850 bbls new mess, seller last half of May, at $31 50. Beef—Sales 120 bbls at $8 00@16 00 for new plain mess, and $12 00@18 00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull at $23 00@28 00 for prime mess, and $26 00@30 00 for India. Beef hams steady; sales 170 bbls at $26 00@32 00. Cut meats dull and heavy; sales 190 packages at 12¼@13c for shoulders, and 15¾@16c for hams. Middles quiet and lower; sales 85 bxs Cumberland cut at 15¼@15¾c, chiefly at 15½c. Lard heavy and a shade lower; sales 550 tierces at 17¾@18½c, chiefly at 18¼c for steam; 18½@18¾c for kettle rendered. Butter heavy at 25@35c for Ohio, and 25@41c for State. Cheese firm at 19@23c for common to prime. Freights to Liverpool heavy and lower, with engagements for 7,500 bush wheat ₩ steamer at 1d ₩ bush. Spirits turpentine quiet. Metals—sheathing copper steady at 33c; ingot copper more active without decided change in price; sales at 23½c for Baltimore, and 23¾@23⅞c for Lake Superior. Pig iron in fair request at $41@45 for Scotch, and $37@42 for American. Bar quiet at $85@90 for refined English and American. Sheet dull at 11½@13c, gold, for Russia. Nails steady and unchanged.

LATEST—Flour closed quiet and steady for common, and dull and 10@15c lower for medium and good grades. Wheat closed very firm for spring, with more milling demand, and dull and heavy for winter. Rye dull and heavy at $1 29@1 31 for western. Oats firm at 80c for western in store. Corn steady at 82@83c for new mixed western, and 85@86c for old mixed western afloat and in store. Pork quiet at $31 25 for new mess. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon heavy. Lard dull and heavy at 18¼c for prime steam. Eggs 19@21c and steady.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Flour in demand; family $6@6 25; fancy $6 50@8. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn dull; ear 65@66c; shelled 67@68c. Oats firm at 67@71c for No 2 to choice white. Rye $1 39. Cotton dull; middling 27½c. Tobacco firm and in good demand; sales 135 hhds at $5@15 60. Whisky 90c. Provisions dull; no demand to establish quotations. Mess Pork held at $31 25. Bulk meats—12¾@12½c for shoulders, and 14, 14½@14¾c for sides. Bacon nominal at 13¾, 16¾@17c; small sales made at a shade below these rates. Lard neglected; it can be bought at 18¼c. Butter dull for all kinds but fresh made and packed solid, which brings 38@40c. Eggs declined to 15c and dull. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Linseed oil dull; a jobbing demand at $1 05. Lard oil $1 45@1 50. Petroleum 32@34c. Clover seed dull at 15¾@16c; timothy dull at $3 75. Gold 133½ buying. Money market steady at 9@12 ₩ cent. Exchange steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominal at 26¾@27c. Hemp dull; sales prime and choice undressed at $130@160. Flour dull and unchanged; super sold at $4 35@5; spring and fall XX $5 35@6 25; XXX $7 50@8. Wheat dull for fall at $1 30@1 55 for fair to strictly prime red; $1 80@1 85 for choice do; spring stiff and higher; No 2 in elevator sold at $1 07@1 08, and choice in sacks $1 40. Corn lower and unsettled; sales mixed and yellow in bulk 73@73½c, and 62@64c in sacks. Oats heavy and easier at 61@64c. Barley quiet at $1 70@1 80 for Illinois and Iowa spring; $2 10 for choice Minnesota. Rye firmer. Whisky easier at 86½@87½c. Sugar 14@15c for plantation Molasses 75@85c for medium grades. Coffee 25@26c for choice Rio. Pork quiet at $28; small sales at $31@31 50. Dry salt meat firmer; loose shoulders sold at 11½c; rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 15½c. Sweet pickled hams sold at 15c. Bacon quiet and firm, and holders not anxious to sell at present prices: shoulders sold in a small way at 13c, and clear sides at 17@17½c. Lard held firmly at 18c for choice tierce, and 19½@20c for keg. Cattle—prime and choice butchers and extra shipping beeves are in demand; prices range 3¼@7½c. Hogs quiet and steady at 8@10c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Flour—City made $10@10 25 for XXX white; $8 00@8 25 for XX amber; $7 25@7 50 for XX red winter; $6 00@6 25 for XX red; country made $6 50@7 75 for XX red and amber; $6 00@6 75 for XX spring, $8 75@9 25 for XX white winter. Buckwheat flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 45; No. 2 do at $1 30. Corn—sales 2,200 bush at 70c. Oats held at 68c. Rye very little doing and market nominal at $1 28@1 35. Petroleum—market dull and heavy; refined held at 30c for standard white; 28c for prime light straw to white in car lots, and small lots to retail trade at 2@3c higher.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Live stock Market—Arrivals to day 1,770 cattle; 600 sheep, and 570 hogs. Beeves—all selling prices are unchanged, 12@16c. Sheep extremely dull, ½c lower and not selling; western sheared, 4½@7c. Hogs are selling at 10@10½c, in a steady market; cheap eggs lessen the demand for meat.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Tobacco—sales 212 hhds common to good lugs at $5@7; Hart county bright wrapper $28. Mess pork $32. Lard 18c. Bacon shoulders 13¼@13½c; clear rib sides 16¾@17c; clear sides 17¼@17½c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16¼c. Superfine flour $6. Wheat $1 40@1 50. Corn 66@68c. Oats 67@68c. Sugar dull; prime 14½c. Hay $22@23. Whisky 91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour nominal. Wheat—amber opened better with light business at $1 44¾, and closed dull at $1 44½; white Michigan dull at $1 45; No 1 red quiet at $1 44. Corn dull at 63½c; No 2 63c, with small sales. Oats firm and unchanged, at 67c for No 1 and Michigan. Rye dull; No 1 $1 25; No 2 $1 20. Barley—Canada held at $1 95; no buyers.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Dry goods—The inquiry for all textile fabrics continues limited, and prices rule low but steady, the only change of moment to-day being in Strafford extra 4-4 bleached muslins, which are selling at 14c, and Norfolk D 4 4 bleached do, which are reduced to 10½c. In other classes of cottons there is no particular change to observe.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Flour dull and favors buyers. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; white 77@78c; yellow 83@84c. Oats unchanged; prime heavy 76@78c. Rye unchanged. Mess pork quiet at $31 75@32. Bacon firm; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c; shoulders 14½c; hams 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky firm but quiet at 92½@93c; stock light.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Flour more active; extra family $8 00@9 25; fancy $9 50@12 00. Wheat firm, but not active; sales red at $1 70@1 75; amber $1 90; white $2 00. Rye steady; western $1 43. Corn scarce and firmer; sales 6,000 bush yellow at 88@89c; mixed western 75@77c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firmer; sales at 96c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Flour steady at $5 50@6 for city ground No 1 and 2 spring. Wheat dull; sales 3,500 bush white Canada on private terms. Corn dull; sales 10 cars new at 75@76c on track. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bush western at 69c in store. Seeds in fair request for timothy; sales 200 bags at $4@4 25. Other articles dull and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Cotton easy; middlings 28c; sales 1,600 bales; receipts 519 bales; no exports. Sugar dull; common 10@11c; prime 13½c. Molasses unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133¾.

NEW YORK, April 28—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market is unchanged. The demand on call is freely met at 6@7 ₩ cent., and the supply is increasing.

STERLING

Firm at 108⅞@109 for first-class bills. Commercial and bond bills scarce.

GOLD

Without decided change; opened at 133¾, declined to 133½, advanced to 134, and closed at 133¾. Rates for borrowing 1-16, 3-32, 3-64, 1-62, 5, 1 64 and 3 ₩ cent. to flat, and for carrying 2, 1, 1-32, 4 and 5 ₩ cent. Clearances $93,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

In good demand at the advance. The foreign houses are taking all issues for shipment. To-day's steamer carried large amounts from all exchange houses. The market is bare of '81s, and '62s, '65s and '67s were most active, one house alone selling a million of the latter at 116¼. 10-40s strong and 1 ₩ cent. higher. Coupons '81, 118¾@118½; '62, 121⅛@121¼; '64, 117⅛@117⅜; '65, 118⅞@119; new, 116@116½; '67, 116@116½; '68, 115¾@116; 10-40s, 107½@107⅝; Pacifics, 105⅝@106.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris, 88¾@89; old Tennessees, 69½@69¾; new do, 68¾@68⅞; old North Carolinas, 61¾@62; new do, 55½@56; old Virginias, 58½@59; new do 62¾@63; Louisiana Levee 6s, 72¾@73.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was buoyant until the regular Board, when prices halted followed by a decline. New York Central, Hudson, Harlem, Reading, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, St. Paul and Northwestern were the features. In the afternoon the market recovered its buoyancy, and there was a marked recovery from the low quotations made at noon. New York Central rose from 173⅞ to 174⅝ which stiffened Hudson and Harlem. In Western shares the speculation was chiefly on Michigan Southern and Northwestern; the former advanced from 99⅞ to 102¼; the day's transactions in the stock were over 3,000 shares. Northwestern rose from 86 to 86⅞, and preferred from 97¾ to 98⅞, with heavy dealings. The rest of the list advanced in sympathy, although the improvement was not so marked. Miscellaneous list firm Express shares lower. The market generally closed feverish, though quite strong on Michigan Southern.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 36; Wells's Express, 36¼@36½; American, 41½@42¼; Adams Express, 61¾@62; United States, 62¾; Merchan's Union, 15⅛@16; Quicksilver, 21⅞@21¾; Canton, 62¾; Pacific Mail, 93¾@93⅞; Western Union, 42⅞@43; Hartford and Erie, 22@24; Mariposa, 20@20½; preferred, 43¼; New York Central, 174⅜@174½; Erie, 31⅛@31⅜; preferred, 52½@53¾; Hudson, 155⅝@155¾; Harlem, 147¼@147¾; Reading, 96¼; Chicago and Alton, 160@162; Terre Haute, 39⅛@41; preferred 68@70; Wabash, 73¼; do preferred, 77½@78; St. Paul, 77¾@77⅞; do preferred, 86⅛@86⅜; Fort Wayne, 138¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 33⅝@33⅞; Michigan Central 127@130; Michigan Southern, 102⅛@102¼; Illinois Central, 143¾@144; Pittsburgh, 93⅛@93⅜; Lake Shore 101⅝@101¾; Rock Island, 137@137¼; Northwestern, 86¾@86⅞; do preferred, 98¾@98⅞; Columbus, Ch'cago and Indiana Central, 48⅛; St. Joseph preferred, 112; Joliet and Chicago, 95, Illinois Central bonds, 120.

MINING SHARES

Mining shares dull. Quartz Hill $1 50. Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls 9; Franklin 20; Hecla 75; Hancock 4; Quincy 29½.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,833,526; payments $603,871; balance, $88,445,013.

Disbursements of coin interest $333,557.

Exports for the week $4,471,655.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Flour firm; city spring extras steady at $5 50@6 00. Wheat firm and higher at $1 14½ for No. 1; $1 07⅜ for No. 2. Oats steady at 57@57½c for No. 2. Corn steady at 54c for rejected new. Rye higher at $1 14 for No. 1. Barley nominal at $1 75 for fair to good samples.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Cotton dull at 27@28c; receipts 182 bales; exports 575 bales. Flour dull: super $5 50@6 00. Hay $27 00@28 00. Oats 72c. Pork $32 00. Lard 18c. Bacon firm; shoulders 13½c; sides 17½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 12½c; sides 16½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—Cotton inactive: low middling 25c; good ordinary 24½c; stock 4,556 bales

SPRAGUE is catching it all around. Captain Goddard, having been charged by the Senator with deserting his post as a member of the First Rhode Island Regiment in an hour of peril, writes a card pronouncing the Senator "before the world, and with a full apprehension of the words I use, a liar, a calumniator, and a poltroon."

MARRIED.

EVANS—BONBRIGHT—On Thursday, April 22, 1869, by the Rev. Wm. M. Young, Mr. BENJAMIN F. EVANS, of Cincinnati, O., to Miss HATTIE C. BONBRIGHT, of Allegheny.

STEELE—ALGEO—On Thursday evening, April 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. M. Milligan, Mr. JAMES A. STEELE, to Miss ANABELLE ALGEO, all of Allegheny city. No cards.

HOWELL—ROBINSON—In Philadelphia, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, GEORGE R. HOWELL to MARY P., daughter of the late Alexander P. Robinson, of Allegheny city.

BLEAKNEY—LOWRY—On Monday evening, April 26, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, W. C. BLEAKNEY, of St. Louis, and Miss LIDIE S. LOWRY, of this city.

PARK—RICHARDSON—On Tuesday evening, April 27th, by the Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, Mr. D. M. PARK, of Allegheny city, and Miss ALLIE RICHARDSON, of Woodville, Allegheny county, Pa.

SCOTT—FIELD—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Nantucket, Mass., by the Rev. S. D. Hosmer, Mr. GEORGE W. SCOTT, of Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss LUCY F. FIELD, of Nantucket, Mass.

DIED.

McDONALD—At Beaver, Penna., Tuesday morning, April 27th, 1869, at half-past 12 o'clock, EMMA, eldest daughter of John V. and Mary McDonald, aged fourteen years.

BODEN—THOMAS BODEN, at his residence, No. 44 First street, Allegheny, in the eightieth year of his age.

SHEDDAN—On Wednesday, April 21st, MARY B., daughter of John and Hannah Sheddan, in the fourteenth year of her age.

SEYMOUR—Sunday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, HARRIET BRYAN, wife of John B. Seymour, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

COOPER—On Wednesday morning, MAY BALL, infant daughter of James M. and Annie C. Cooper, aged nine weeks and three days.

ROBERTSON—Wednesday afternoon, the 28th inst., LUELLA KATE, daughter of Stewart and Catharine Robertson, aged seven years.

McCANDLESS—In Philadelphia, at noon, Tuesday, April 27, 1869, ENNA, eldest daughter of James and Eliza McCandless.

PHELPS—Wednesday morning, April 28, MATTIE S., only daughter of Thos. H. and Maggie E. Phelps, aged four months.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box, Sugar-coated, For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d*

PERSONAL—DOCTOR L. R. METZGAR having removed into East Liberty, offers his Professional Services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office—On the east corner of the Pike and Shady lane. d*

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS OF Administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of CHRISTIAN KUHLMAN, late of Lower St. Clair Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

A. B. STEVENSON, Administrator,
No. 1,111 Carson street, Birmingham.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United State on most favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSIT

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

FINE CARPETS,

ROYAL AXMINSTER,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

The Choicest Styles ever offered in this market.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

A Splendid Line of Cheap Carpets. Good Cotton Chain Carpets at Twenty-five cents per yard.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH AVE., Second Floor.

LEGS! LEGS!!

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF PENN'A.

All Shareholders Are Men Wearing the Legs Made by the Company.

To those requiring a limb we would say that our own experience has induced us to establish a factory here that would make a comfortable and durable limb for a *reasonable price*. After trying a number of solid socket and padded socket legs, we have each found more comfort and usefulness in this "ADJUSTABLE LACEING SOCKET" than in any other made in the country. One of our number, a skilled mechanic, has charge of the shop. We have bought the right to use two of the best patents, and by our experience we hope to improve in every way that will add to the comfort, durability or appearance of the limbs we make. We have put the price of our new legs at $80. Persons from a distance are only detained in the city while the measure and a cast of the injured limb is taken.

The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, is from $20 to $95 in the price of legs; at least $26 railroad fare, hotel bills and other traveling expenses, and then we are satisfied that our limb *will give better satisfaction than any one made in New York or Philadelphia*. If we can get orders we can maintain our factory at the above price, and we therefore, ask an examination before going elsewhere.

We make to order and keep on hand a supply of stockings, braces, and appliances for injured or deformed limbs, also, crutches, trusses, shoulder braces, &c. For further information or circular, containing many testimonial letters from those who have worn our artificial limbs, address ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 203 PENN STREET, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wa*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

TERMS:

[illegible]

THE QUAKERS HAVE IT.

The President has sent to the Senate the names of fifteen or twenty Quakers to be Indian Agents. Their confirmation will doubtless speedily follow, and the work of civilizing and christianizing the Western Indians immediately commence. This indeed is turning over a new leaf, and if the experiment should even partially succeed, General GRANT is not likely to do many things that will come nearer to being the crowning glory of his administration than this radical departure from what has heretofore been the settled policy of the Government. It is a great problem, and though most persons doubt the success of the endeavor, a solution in the interest of civilization is unquestionably worth attempting. At the very least an improvement will be worked in the general management of three hundred thousand savages, whose presence, in the estimation of many, has come to be a serious impediment in the path of improvement and an obstacle to the development and growth of our country, and our dealings with whom have not only been extremely expensive but the constant source of corruption and scandal. Even though the Indians be not subdued to the arts of civilization, the Indian Ring will be broken up, and should the present humanizing and christianizing endeavor fail, and should the savages remain savages still, and the scenes of cruelty continue to be enacted, there will be no divided sentiment as to what course the government should pursue. Considerations of this character clothe the new policy with special interest, and millions heretofore indifferent to what policy obtained among the Indians, will eagerly watch the course of the Quakers in their new field.

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM.

In Boston has been started a Reform Club, as the nucleus of what it is intended shall be a movement for securing the correction of intolerable abuses in legislation. It is participated in by leading citizens of both parties and representatives of nearly every shade of public sentiment. The complete success of the movement is not doubted. In Philadelphia a similar organization is on foot, looking especially to curing the evils inflicted at Harrisburg, "which have grown to be perfect cancers on the body politic."

It is perfectly evident that some such means are absolutely necessary to render the condition of the people even tolerable and abate a nuisance which every year is growing worse. In Philadelphia it is proposed to return to Harrisburg no member of the Legislature of 1869. It is argued that no honest man will wish to be returned, so deep must be his disgust,—if he desires to return, it is held that the atmosphere of the capital must be congenial to him—a fact affording the very best reason why he should recuperate his moral nature at home.

For the success of such a movement, the moment is believed to be extremely propitious, and it is altogether likely that the mass of both parties, once it is fairly before the people, will give it their earnest co-operation. No one will deny that at times there are duties that lay exacting claims on men higher than any that party obligations can impose. For ourselves we believe that the Republican organization is capable of redressing every wrong under which the community suffer. We are entirely clear that it is the bounden duty, as well as the manifest policy for this organization, to seize the opportunity with a resolute determination to purge itself of the faults committed by some of its own members, and show such directness of purpose, by placing none but wholly new and reliable men in nomination, as will continue to command for itself the confidence and support of the people. *Nothing short of such a course will save it from crushing defeat.* The disgust felt by the community for the practices which cause our legislature to be remembered only with loathing, is almost universal. The popular sentiment in this respect must be respected. There are no overshadowing issues now to favor the rigor of discipline which formerly sufficed to give success to the worst schemes of the worst of men. To tell those who manage conventions and engineer nominations of these things plainly, and give timely warning while yet steps, looking to bringing tickets into the field, are being taken, we contend, is to do the Republican organization a timely service. The rejection of such counsel and the disregarding of these warnings will prove the existence of a purpose that will deserve and will surely receive the overwhelming condemnation of the people. What should chiefly animate Republicans everywhere, is a determination to look the matter squarely in the face and go forward resolutely to redress the evils of which every class of our people so loudly and justly complain. There is no other course whereby success can be achieved at the next election. Such a course will render unnecessary the reform movement referred to. By disregarding the demands of the whole body of the people, the movement will secure life and success, because the imperative necessity for it will be made apparent. No one pretending to have a grain of foresight will close his eyes to these things. No one with a particle of sense or who is worthy of occupying a post of influence, will hesitate for a moment to accept the situation as we have described it, and do his utmost to cause the action of the Republican party to conform to it.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is probable that the question of the independence and subsequent annexation of any part of the British provinces on this continent will first take shape in Nova Scotia. Independence first, and then annexation will be the sequence in which events will follow each other. In this view, the abstract of the lengthy paper addressed by Hon. J. Wilkins to a [illegible]

would not be wise to resist that desire." In the debates on the bill creating the Dominion, no contrary views to these were submitted. In fact there was an acquiescence in the remarks of Earl Russell. Subsequently JOHN BRIGHT said:

"Your scheme of confederation must break down if the Nova Scotians resolve they will not have it. It is not possible to coerce them. There is no statesman living in England who will venture to bring about the shedding of one drop of blood upon that continent."

In his speech in the House of Commons, on the 23d of March, 1865, Mr. BRIGHT said:

"I venture to say that there is not a man in this House, or a sensible man out of it, who, apart from the consideration of the vote, or some special circumstances attending it, believes the people of this country could attempt a successful defense of the frontier of Canada against the whole power of the United States. I said the other night that I hoped we should not now talk folly, and hereafter, in the endeavor to be consistent, act folly. We all know perfectly well that we are talking folly when we say that the Government of this country would send either ships or men to make an effectual defense of Canada against the power of the United States, supposing war to break out."

The London *Times* of the 19th of March last, in a leading editorial, declared that *if the Colonies desire annexation to the United States, England will not object.*

Since the advent of the present Administration—in a space of less than sixty days—there has been more discussion in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia on this subject than for many preceding years. The public mind of both sections is being aroused, as it were, and so far the response has been plainly and unmistakably in favor of union. We confidently anticipate practical demonstrations at an early day that will hasten the inevitable result. President POLK once said to a celebrated English traveler who conversed with him on the subject of the annexation of Canada, that when the apple was ripe it would fall into our lap. The fruit is ripening; patience and good policy will secure it.

LEGISLATIVE PURITY.

The *Nation* reiterates its assertion that the Pennsylvania Legislature is "the corruptest in the Union," and it says this with a local knowledge of the misdeeds at Albany. This is the reputation of our State abroad, from one end of the Union to the other the infamy of our representatives at Harrisburg is cited as an alarming evidence of the decay of representative government. Pennsylvania with an early history that entitles her to the proudest place in the Union, as a Commonwealth founded on principles of honesty and fair dealing, has become a by word and reproach. Says the *Nation*:

> "What is to be done about it all nobody seems to know. The abolition of all special legislation is advocated by some, and the covering of all the legislative ground by general enactments—a remedy which, to be thoroughly efficacious, should be coupled with another change in the constitution which should give us non-elective judges to interpret our general statutes."

The covering of all legislative ground by general enactment, and the abolition of special legislation, need not wait on a change in the constitution affecting the mode of selecting Judges. In fact our Pennsylvania judiciary compares favorably with that of any State in the Union, except possibly some of the New England States. It has never been suspected of the enormities signalizing the administration of law—not justice—in New York. We are far from conceding the elective judiciary a failure in Pennsylvania, though what it may become, should legislative corruption remain unchecked, we would hesitate to predict. The demoralization of one of the three coordinate branches would probably, in the nature of things, extend to the others. Indeed we have an instance of this, in the abolition of a certain judicial district by the last Legislature, through means, it has been charged, of the most corrupt character.

Give us general laws covering all subjects of legislation that can be so controlled, and we will accept the elective judiciary until its unfitness has been demonstrated. The abolition of special legislation will remove the temptation that attracts to Harrisburg the birds of prey called the lobby. And in time it will affect most favorably the personal composition of the two branches. The absence of all schemes of private speculation will remove the inducement that makes legislative aspirants out of the most corrupt and unreliable of our politicians. Good men will take their places, for the mission to Harrisburg will then become an honorable one, worthy the ambition of upright and self-respecting men.

A LESSON TO COMING MEN.

We wish to direct attention to one important fact as showing the deep hold the question of legislative reform has upon the public mind of the country, without regard to party distinctions. Last November JOHN T. HOFFMAN was elected Governor of New York, and on New Year's day entered upon the duties of the office, facing about as many discouragements as usually falls to the lot of one man. A great many of the Republicans of the State—possibly a majority—believed Mr. HOFFMAN's excess of votes over Mr. GRISWOLD was the result of most stupendous frauds on the ballot-box in New York city. Both branches of the Legislature have a majority of his political opponents, and there was talk at one time that he would not be recognized as Governor, if it could be avoided by any means short of revolution. Jeered and sneered at by a portion of the people as a man who accepted position through rascally means, Mr. HOFFMAN was inducted into office.

But mark his course since then, and ponder on the revolution he has worked in public sentiment. Mr. HOFFMAN addressed himself at once to the great question of legislative reform—the one over-mastering issue of the day, if we are to preserve representative government in its purity. He put his foot down on special legislation in the first place—no scheme of that character would meet his approval. Next he vindicated in an able veto message the New York system of local legislation, by town meetings, from the encroaching grasp of centralizing power. Then he vetoed projects of State aid to railroad companies—schemes of the most corrupt character and which would have involved the treasury in the expenditure of millions. His last veto message was his twelfth, and they are so prompt to follow corrupt legislation that the Albany lobby is getting discouraged and packing their valises. He makes the issue fairly and squarely, and shows no [illegible]

the interior, they find only depopulated villages and towns or a few women and children. All the expeditions from the sea coast are barren of results. The Cubans are pursuing the wearing out tactics to protract the war into the hot season, when the yellow fever will prove more effective in removing the unacclimated Spanish soldiers than gun powder and rifled cannon. It seems impossible that Spain can suppress the revolution. The Cubans will not give general battle, at any rate until they are better armed and disciplined than they now are. They can live in the woods, and the Spaniards cannot; and every time that the Spaniards attempt to send supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions to any post in the interior, they will in all probability, in the future as in the past, be supplying not their own troops, but their enemies.

PUBLIC opinion has compelled the New York Legislature to a consideration of Governor HOFFMAN's vetoes. The plan of the plunderers was to pass them over in silence, without a direct vote, if enough members could not be secured to set aside the vetoes. On Friday the veto of the bill granting State aid to a certain railroad was sustained in the Senate by a large majority. It is a gratifying fact that on this vote a majority of the Republican members sided with the Governor in his opposition to legislative extravagance and corruption. Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, a Brooklyn Senator, and a prominent leader of the New York Democracy, opposed the veto, and a split in the party on the question is threatened, one wing, opposed to State aid to railroads, being led by Governor HOFFMAN, and the other in favor of such measures accepting the leadership of Mr. MURPHY.

MEXICO is in a worse condition than at any time since the close of the war with the Imperialist faction. Government is dissolved and society is a prey to the strong-handed and lawless. The pursuits of industry are so frequently interrupted that famine is threatened, and political discontent with the weak and miserable government of JUAREZ presages an early abandonment of the nominal respect which for some time has been paid to it. The elements of private disorder are stronger than any constructive power which the leaders can evoke. President JUAREZ has asked of the Congress, just assembled, a grant of extraordinary powers to suppress internal troubles, and it is likely to be granted. There seems to be but little doubt that our government will be called on at an early day to intervene, and this suggests a problem that many people have considered and decided: Is the present population and society of Mexico worth saving?

> JUDGE BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, somewhat startled a grand jury in that city the other day, by saying it was safer to commit a murder in Philadelphia than to pick a pocket; that the law would be powerless to convict a murderer, while it would have no trouble in consigning the thief to jail.—*Exchange.*

What other influence is there than that the gallows has utterly failed in its mission? In the last eighteen months more hanging has taken place in Philadelphia than ever before in a corresponding period. Nevertheless here we have the testimony of a Judge that the effect on the public mind has been such as to render it almost impossible to convict when hanging is to follow, and murders have frightfully increased in consequence. The impolicy of capital punishment has not, to our knowledge, been so distinctly certified to by one of its most prominent advocates, as by Judge BREWSTER, unwittingly, in his late charge to the Philadelphia Grand Jury.

THE work of reducing the number of clerks in the Departments at Washington goes on. In the Treasury Department alone a list of removals which will number over five hundred is being prepared. This should be good news for a large majority of those who will be turned adrift, and for the vast producing regions where well directed labor is sure of being rewarded. The number of department clerks who could not do vastly better in the winning a home and a competency in the West, is small compared to the whole number who lead a dog's life in Washington. These dismissals are beneficial at both ends. They reduce the expenses of the Government, and tend to increase the number of producers in the land.

THE mill having ceased to grind, in consequence of the adjournment of the Senate, the crowd of disappointed office-seekers are leaving Washington—at least two swarming trains departing daily. The Senators, with members who remained behind to grind their axes, are also dispersing, and now the President and Secretaries will have time to attend to the affairs of the Government. When the next Congress comes together, it is to be hoped that it will be in a frame of mind favorable to taking up the Civil Service question, and prepared to give us a law that will spare us from the scenes incident to the scramble for office during the last six weeks.

WE see it stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company are negotiating for Virginia's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, amounting to $2,000,000 and in the Blue Ridge Railroad, amounting to $2,074,000, and that the directory of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad contemplate making the transfer. The inducement held out is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if the sales are made, will build a road from Pittsburgh to Charleston, on the Kanawha, or some other point in West Virginia, connecting their line with the Chesapeake and Ohio Road.

THE Italian government some time ago authorized the Court of Appeal of the Kingdom to revise the penal code in the interest of reform. That tribunal, as a consequence, a cable telegram informs us, has unanimously agreed on the abolition of the death penalty. It seems likely that monarchical Europe will take this step in advance of republican America; but the fact seems clear that sooner or later hanging and the guillotine will sink with the barbarities of a past age, such as the rack and the faggot.

GEN. C. H. T. COLLIS, Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee, volunteers a defense of Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, against the charge made by Mr. CAMERON in the United States Senate. Gen. COLLIS says:

> "I did not know that Gen. Russell was an applicant for the position, [illegible]"

ALAS, for the [illegible] of REVERDY—it doesn't please the Englishmen near so much as it did. A London paper thus synopsizes his speech at Newcastle:

> "He told the Newcastle folk that he had an immense large family—so large that it would almost fill a ship. [illegible]"

SENATOR CAMERON's speech in the United States Senate, complaining that he is without influence with the Administration, is an open confession that not a few will rejoice over, that for once he has not been permitted to have his own way, either by brow-beating or bribery—a state of things so new and galling to the veteran politician that he is unable to comprehend it, and so he makes himself ridiculous by exhibiting his spleen in the face of everybody. Surely time works changes and brings its revenges.

IT having been denied that Senator CAMERON opposed the confirmation of Governor CURTIN, as Minister to Russia, we will state that we have competent authority for saying that the denial is not in accordance with the facts in the case, and that Senator CAMERON did oppose Governor CURTIN's confirmation, and that the original statement, as to the violent character and futile effect of that opposition was true.

A NEW question has arisen concerning the across-the-continent travel. The idea of a continuous ride of five days, in cars as they are at present constructed, people have come to perceive is quite out of the question, save only in exceptional cases. Cars with pneumatic docks have been suggested, but the practicability of such a contrivance is not apparent, for reasons that are manifest. It is evident, therefore, that until ingenuity has met the emergency, travelers must lengthen out the time by two or three days, by halting for rest. And here the question occurs, where will they be able to procure accommodations that will not reduce to an unpleasant reality the delights of the across-the-continent trip which the imagination has pictured to thousands. Therefore the next want will be hotels and other accommodations which will comport somewhat with the magnificent ideas which have been elaborately inculcated in connection with the travel on this great road.

IT is said that Secretaries FISH, BORIE and HOAR have informed President GRANT of their desire to withdraw from the Cabinet. Attorney General HOAR desires to return to the practice of his profession, while Secretary BORIE withdraws because the duties of the office are not congenial to him. These changes in the Cabinet will probably be made within thirty days.

GENERAL SICKLES is to go to Spain, the nomination of Mr. SANFORD to that mission not having been confirmed. Four of the gentlemen nominated by the President for important foreign missions failed of confirmation—Mr. SANFORD for Spain, Mr. CARLISLE for Sweden, Mr. PILE for Brazil, and Mr. HUTCHINSON for the Sandwich Islands.

COL. CAPRON, the present Commissioner of Agriculture, seems to be popular with the agriculturists of the country, and the President intends to continue him in his office. The Department under his management has been made of value, and his retention is desired by those immediately interested.

THE *Herald* states that Senator CAMERON's outbreak in the Senate, on Wednesday, in regard to appointments in this State, was aimed at the State Department, and adds that at least on one occasion the Senator was "unceremoniously snubbed" by Secretary FISH.

THE aggregate amount of money appropriated by the late Legislature of Pennsylvania was $4,097,639 49.

THE Conservatives of Virginia hold a State Convention on Wednesday next, at Richmond. Politics in Virginia promise to be in a mixed up condition at the approaching election, to be held on a day designated by President Grant. The Richmond *Enquirer* says the questions to be settled by the Convention are—

> "Shall, or shall not, the Conservative party keep a State ticket in the field? Shall, or shall not, the Conservative party be rallied against the (new State) Constitution as an end? Shall the Convention rally the people against the test oath, the disfranchising clauses, and the county organization article of the constitution—permitting the rest of the instrument to be adopted by default?"

The Conservatives have already a candidate in the field, in Colonel Withers, but he promises to withdraw to unite the party in support of the least objectionable of the two Republican candidates, if the approaching Convention deems it expedient. The *Enquirer* favors his candidacy, but the *Whig* and *Dispatch* oppose it, and support the conservative Republican. The Lynchburg *News* says the white majority in the registration list will exceed 20,000.

THE Pacific Railroad, now a reality, and the Darien ship canal, a good ways off in the future, New Yorkers calculate will make their city the commercial emporium of the world, and London and Liverpool will at once take a secondary rank. The increase of the population of New York since 1810, when it numbered but 96,000, has been more than fifty per cent. in every decade. In 1860 the number of people on the island was 814,000. In 1870, according to the above ratio, it will show, at least, a population of 1,300,000, and in 1880 1,950,000. Brooklyn, with a population in 1810 of but 4,400, had 7,200 in 1820, and since then has more than doubled every ten years. With a population in 1860 of 267,000, and in 1865 of 350,000, it will, in 1870, show an advance to 534,000, and in 1880 to 1,068,000. This is all very well for New York and Brooklyn, but the Gothamites should wait until they see the figuring of the Chicago journals on the way the completion of the Darien canal, or the railroad from the Nile to the Euphrates, will affect the lake city.

A LEGAL DECISION interesting to steamboatmen was rendered in the Supreme Court at St. Louis, on Monday last, in the case of Rebetto vs. Hoss. The point decided was that the crew of a steamboat cannot be compelled to change boats. Rebetto shipped on the steamer David Watts, in May, 1867, for the Fort Benton trade; the Watts became disabled near St. Joseph, and her cargo was transferred to the Tempy. Rebetto was requested to resume his voyage on that boat, but declined, claiming he was not bound to serve on another boat. The suit was brought for one month's wages, which the owners of the Watts declined to pay, claiming Rebetto was a deserter. The Court sustained Rebetto's claim, deciding that "where one of our river boats starts on a trip and becomes disabled and another boat comes along and receives her freight for a destined port, it is unjust and unreasonable to say that the crew of the former can be forced to go and serve on the latter, else they will forfeit their pay."

THE St. Louis *Commercial Bulletin* does not favor the plan for concentrating the grain trade there, as calculated to benefit New Orleans at the expense of St. Louis. It says: "Five thousand barges, laden with the wealth of the upper-country realms, may float placidly past our city from oceanward, and yet we be none the better conditioned, and those same owls and bats that the too vivid imagination of our Lieutenant Governor heard singing a doleful requiem in Chicago elevators, might give us a tune in St. Louis warehouses, even though an armada of wheat sacks daily passed our docks." It is unquestionably a fact that the project is better calculated to advance Chicago than advantage St. Louis; for while it would not prove to the latter city, as a way station on the road to the gulf, anything like the source of prosperity that some have predicted, its success would prove a heavy blow to the former.

A COMMERCIAL Convention is to be held in Memphis on the 18th of May, at which there will be representatives from all the Western and Southern States. The principal object to be discussed will be the establishment of direct trade between the Mississippi Valley and Europe. This, of course, will involve the grain transportation question in all its ramifications. There is an unprecedented commercial activity this season in the towns and cities along the Mississippi, and it is rapidly assuming an aggressive form against the extortions of some of the railroad monopolists. We have not much faith in commercial conventions, save as a means of combining and wielding public sentiment to a desired end, and this it is likely will be the utmost the Memphis convention will accomplish.

DON PIATT says of his Washington experience as a correspondent, that "it is not pleasant work; if one does his duty as a correspondent, he finds himself in a continual state of war. There is so much that is corrupt, so much that is false, so many bad men and such a host of weak ones, that the correspondent who looks only to his duty finds himself regarded as ill-tempered, unreasonable and ugly." But as one can count on his fingers the Washington correspondents who do their duty without fear, favor or affection, we judge the mass of them do not enjoy the "continual state of war" of which Col. Piatt speaks.

THE statement published that Gen. Steedman had landed in Cuba with a party of men, to join with the insurgents in the pending revolution, is evidently not true. A number of gentlemen who have just arrived at Washington from New Orleans, say they left Steedman there, and when they departed he had not the remotest idea of leaving for Cuba. This is probably a blind. Steedman is the most likely man at the South to engage in such an enterprise, and on some grounds one of the best. For instance, the country would not suffer if he should remain in Cuba.

THE Pennsylvania Historical Society having become possessed of a library of 15,000 volumes and 85,000 pamphlets and manuscripts, with a large number of portraits and paintings, all illustrative of the history of Pennsylvania and the United States, has appealed to its members for a fund to erect a fire proof hall where its collections may be made safe and available. At this end of the State we take very little interest in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Its researches as a rule begin and end with Philadelphia, and until there is some further consideration that city does not comprise all of the State.

THE Boston *Traveller* announces that the locomotive and machine works of McKay & Aldus, in Boston, are offered for sale by the assignees. The price is limited at $250,000, sealed proposals to be sent to the assignees. If not sold, the works are to be broken up. The *Traveller* mentions, as a singular coincidence, that there are three other locomotive works in bankruptcy offered upon similar terms—one in Jersey City, limit $150,000; one in Philadelphia, $200,000, and one in Lancaster, Pa., $100,000.

VELOCIPEDES are becoming such a nuisance in New York, that the Councils are proposing to exclude them from the streets. They are now so frequent in the streets of Pittsburgh that their appearance no longer creates remark or particular attention. Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, himself a champion velocipedist, protests against the exclusion of the bicycle from the avenues. He says it is a truly democratic institution, and has the same rights as any other sort of carriage.

IT appears that Mr. Frederick Douglass did not decline a foreign mission, the honor never having been tendered him. Mr. Douglass, in a private note to the *Independent*, which the editor makes public, says: "It is quite true that I never sought this office, or any other; but it is equally true that I have never declined it; and it is also true that I would have accepted, had it been offered." This is sufficiently explicit.

THE sprinkling of the Nicolson pavement in Cincinnati has been stopped, on the ground that it was fast ruining the pavement. That is owing to the pavement being illy constructed. Sprinkling will do no harm if the patentee's directions as to construction are faithfully carried out.

THE late Senator Doolittle is about to settle in Chicago to practice law. His old home is too small or too hot for him. Chicago evidently is the very place for him.

The New Issue of Stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as registered on Friday next, April 30, will be entitled to subscribe for twenty-five per cent. of their respective interest in new stock at par, and every stockholder holding less than four shares will be entitled to subscribe for one share, and those holding more than a multiple of four shares will be entitled to subscribe for an additional share. The object of the company in this mode of distribution is the laudable one of putting the small holders in the same favorable position as that of the large holders. The recent advance in the price of the stock makes it an object to procure as many of the new shares at par as possible, and it is stated that some holders of large lots are dividing them into certificates of one share each, with the intention of putting them into as many different names before the 30th instant, thus enabling them to subscribe to as many additional shares. A holder of a hundred shares now selling at $60, it is claimed may, in this wise, obtain a hundred shares additional at the par of $50 per share. It is held that the company will be justified in declining to issue the new stock where the purpose is apparent to evade the intention of the Company's offer. The mode of payment of the proposed subscriptions to the new stock does not seem to be entirely understood. The money, to the full par of the shares, may be paid at any time between the 15th of May and the 30th of June, or one half the amount between the dates here named, and the other half between the 15th of November and the 31st of December, 1869. If the full amount is paid before the 30th of June, the new stock will be entitled to the full dividend paid in November, the same as the old stock, which runs from the closing of the Company's transfer books on the 1st of May. If the instalment of one half is paid on or before the 30th of June the new stock will be entitled to one half the per centage of dividend paid at the semi-annual period in November.

Emigration from Ireland in 1869.

Emigration from Ireland this year promises to exceed the great rush in 1866-7. A letter from Queenstown, dated April 8th, says: "The steamers which left yesterday, were unable to take on board all those booked, and hundreds were compelled to await here the arrival of the boats coming up next week. During last night and the night previous so overwhelming was the crowd of people that poured into this place that accommodation could not be provided for them, and some remained at the railway depots, and others, who succeeded in obtaining lodgings, were obliged to sleep on forms or whatever were given them by lodging house keepers. It was calculated that over 2,000 emigrants reached here yesterday, of whom only half were shipped." It is announced that the steamship companies will put on extra steamers. The emigrants are all young and healthy working men and women of the farming and laboring class. There is something touching in this extract from the letter above quoted:

> "Another feature associated in every instance with the partings of previous years is fast dying out. The people are evidently beginning to look upon emigration as a matter of course. Instead of the shrieks of sorrow and regret that formerly rent the air as the tenders with their living freight left our shores, now are to be heard vociferous cheers between those left behind and those departing, the former only too anxious to exchange places with the latter in their journey to their newly selected homes."

"This Way for China and Japan."

The trade with China and Japan, prosecuted by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with their splendid steamers—the largest and finest in the world—is the greatest developement of recent days, of American enterprise, and very appropriately ranks in importance and significance with the Pacific Railroad. In 1868 the steamship line made ten trips between San Francisco and China, touching at Yokohama, Japan. The average time to Hong Kong was twenty-eight days and twenty-one hours. Nearly eleven millions of treasure was carried during the year. Going out 4,033 passengers were carried, and from China and Japan to California 6,061. The total receipts from freight and passengers, excluding the per centage on gold, was $804,260. The Postmaster General in view of the importance of the trade in its present and future aspects, has urged a regular semi-monthly mail communication between San Francisco, Japan and China. The very first trip made by the pioneer ship of the line, the Colorado, enlarged our traffic with Japan to such an extent that our imports on that occasion were more than three times as large as during the whole first quarter of 1866.

THE ballot question promises to be the exciting element in English politics as soon as church disestablishment is disposed of. The current number of *Punch*—a very fair indication of the drift of British opinion—makes the ballot subject of the leading cartoon, which it entitles "Little Boy Ballot." The design is of a lad who has ridiculously outgrown his frock and pants, and shows feet and hands, ankles and wrists, entirely emancipated from juvenile clothing. John Bright inspects the phenomenon, on whose neck a ballot box serves for a head, with curious and tender interest; Mr. Gladstone looks on with easy dignity and unconcern; and the Secretary of War, Mr. Lowe, whispers, behind his head, "He's precious ugly, but he grows tremendously,"—alluding to the rapid gains made of late by the cause of the ballot and the unwillingness, nevertheless, of many of the leading politicians to accept it.

It is a noticeable fact that many of the English reformers—John Stuart Mill and Mr. Tom. Hughes, for instance—refuse to see any good in the ballot, and a large portion of Mr. Gladstone's supporters reject it. The tyranny of the landlords, and their efforts to coerce their tenants in voting, will probably induce a change of opinion among the liberals before long. The story is told in the doggerel of *Punch* accompanying the cartoon above described:

> "Little Boy Ballot, come blow me your horn,
> Many now love you, who laughed you to scorn;
> Where's the small boy who was ordered to keep
> Under the hustings fast asleep?
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> That echoes the notes of the popular vox."

SECRETARY BORIE in his circular on the eight hour question says the law requires him to fix the wages of employees at the same ratio as are paid in private establishments; and therefore he cannot pay the same for eight hours as is elsewhere paid for ten. He will, however, pay men for ten hours if they work ten; and he authorizes commandants of navy yards to employ them in this way. In thus treating the subject, he is sustained by Attorney General Hoar. Senator Wilson has addressed a letter to the Secretary dissenting from this construction. He maintains, first, that the law was passed in answer to the numerous petitions of mechanics and workingmen employed in the Government establishments; secondly, that it was the intention of Congress to fully meet their views; and, thirdly, the law was plain upon the subject. The letter will probably be published.

THE Americans in Paris are anxious for an American daily journal in that city, and promise eight hundred subscribers to start with. How would "Brick" Pomeroy suit? He has about got through his mission in this country. There are now in Paris five weekly papers printed for Americans, viz: the *Continental Gazette*, the *Franco-American*, the *European News*, the *American Register*, and the *Tablet*, the three first large, well printed, and costly papers, and all of them but the first printed by either Englishmen or Frenchmen. The curious part of it is that they are all paying well. Whoever before heard of a weekly newspaper paying well for a race of people brought up on the electric telegraph, and the morning and evening daily?

MR. JOHN P. HALE has resigned the Spanish mission, and although Mr. Sanford, named to succeed him, has not been confirmed, Mr. H. will return to the United States. In a letter addressed to an intimate friend he denies the smuggling charge, and says he has not imported into Spain half the amount of goods he is privileged to do by the laws of that country. If goods imported in his name were offered for sale, he says it was done without his knowledge or consent. The denial is somewhat lame, but we will be glad to see Mr. Hale clear his name of the charge. It is stated that General Sickles, within a fortnight, will be appointed by the President as Minister to Spain to fill the vacancy, and commissioned in accordance with the provisions of the amended civil tenure act.

AS AN evidence of the way members of Congress pooled things with the appointing power, it is stated that nearly all the consuls from Pennsylvania have been appointed without the knowledge or consent of the Senators, and they do not seem to care much whether they are confirmed or rejected. This accounts for their nominations remaining so long in the committee. Had they been known to the Senators from the State they would have been confirmed long ago. The prospect is that several of them will be rejected.

THE cost of collecting the Internal Revenue increases as the amount collected decreases. In 1866, when we had nearly $320,000,000 of this revenue, the cost of collection was only $7,690,000; but in 1868, when we only raised $203,000,000, it cost us $8,982,000; and in 1868 it cost $9,327,301 to collect less than $160,000,000. To reduce the cost of collecting the revenue will be the endeavor of the present administration, and it will succeed.

THE success of *Appleton's Journal*—the fifth number of which is out—proves that, numerous as the weekly publications already were, there was room for one more, as there always will be when that one surpasses the others in excellence.

OCCASIONALLY an involuntary tribute to the old-fashioned law of love and marriage creeps into the columns of Miss Anthony's *Revolution*. Witness the following, which in itself is a complete argument in favor of the headship of man in the family: "Very beautiful, also, seems the devotion of Disraeli for his old wife, older than himself by many years. Like Burke, he lost his only son before he attained majority. Declining a peerage for himself, by a graceful act of homage, he conferred the title of Viscountess of Beaconsfield upon Mrs. Disraeli. Never does he omit, by word or act, to lay his titles and honors at her feet. She is plain but kindly, and she adores him. What in her is dark, he illumines; what is low, he raises and supports."

WHEN the Established Church in England has to be dealt with, as it certainly will be, after the same manner as the Establishment in Ireland, the statesman who undertakes the task will have a stupendous job of work on his hands. Out of a population of 22,000,000, as many as 2,500,000 in England and Wales belong to that church. Its property is estimated at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 per annum, which at twenty-two years' purchase, as in the case of the Irish Church, represents a capital of $550,000,000 to $1,200,000,000.

THE St. Louis banks do not see money in the "Grain Association" for the purpose of establishing direct trade between the West and the Atlantic coast and Europe, by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf. The St. Louis *Democrat* rates them for their parsimony, and says that the committees appointed to wait upon them and solicit subscriptions have, in nearly every instance, been met with an evasive answer or a direct refusal.

The Aurora Borealis.

The auroral display of the evening of the 15th was so extensive as to command a good deal of attention. We have before us a list in which it figures among the ten most striking examples on record since 1574. The connection between the phenomenon and terrestrial magnetism is evidenced by its interferance with their operations reported by telegraphers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where, for a while, they had to dispense with the use of the battery entirely and draw upon nature's supply of the fluid, while at St. Johns, N. F., this supply amounted to such a flood that operators were obliged to suspend duty.

In former ages such exhibitions of the forces of nature, particularly those in which light played a cardinal part, were gazed at with blank wonder, and it was almost a sacrilege to push into the penetralia of nature's temple to pry into the mystery. Modern philosophy is more bold, yet not for this reason any the less reverent, and it is no slender proof of the supernatural in its legitimate sphere in Christian revelation, that those thinkers most deferentially bow to it there, who are the most courageous in forbidding its advance beyond. The firmness of the true philosopher in defending what he knows to be truth, is equalled only by his caution in defining the results of his investigations.

We are told that the splendors of the Aurora Borealis, or, as Humboldt prefers to name it in common with the corresponding phenomenon at the other pole, the Terrestrial Lights, mark the conclusion of what are called magnetic storms. The magnetic needle indicates these storms by wonderful symptoms of what seems to be a febrile restlessness. It swings this way and that, pausing sometimes at one end of an arc for an hour or more; at other times it behaves as though panic-stricken, tremulous as the breast of a frightened bird.

Electrical phenomena, taking the word in its more restricted sense, do not always accompany these storms. Humboldt doubted whether there was any connection between them and earthquake disturbances, though he admits having been startled to find the depression of the dipping needle diminished by forty-eight minutes during the earthquake of Cumana. We have a clear recollection of having seen the statement, on what we judged good authority, that the Japanese take warning of earthquakes from the dropping, into sonorous vessels, of iron armatures held in suspension by magnets, the latter for the moment, losing their power. If this is so, not only is the direction of the magnetic force disturbed, but its very existence seems to be at such times intermitted. We believe that modern scientific opinion admits the connection to exist and to be very wide felt. It will be remembered that, in connection with the late great South American earthquake, much was said of "the wires," the the reference being to appliances by which the magnetic condition of the earth is determined.

Don Ulloa in 1745 observed the Southern Lights at Cape Horn, and Captain Cook, in one fo his southern voyages saw them contemporaneously with a like spectacle viewed in the north of Europe.

We need not say that some of the displays are splendid beyond description. Dr. Woods, President of the Western University, has described to us one he witnessed in Portland, Maine, so brilliant that the flambeaux of a torchlight procession were paled, and snow on the ground appeared of a rich purple hue. Yet he questioned whether one in ten of the enthusiastic patriots observed the magnificent spectacle; an incident suggestive enough of the way we amuse ourselves with the little sparks of our own kindling, whilst the sublimest of Heaven's glories catch only here and there an eye.

As a rule these phenomena are witnessed only in polar or the colder temperate latitudes and in cold weather. This has suggested to an intelligent New York contemporary that very likely they discharge in high latitudes and in cold weather the function of the more active and terrific electrical displays of summer and tropical thunder storms. Their being almost confined to polar regions strengthens the analogy between the earth, considered as the receptacle of the force that plays these fantastic tricks, and the magnet, the greatest power of which, we all know, is found at its extremities. We can attest however to a display of lights, which, though we unfortunately slept through them, we were convinced, were auroral as far down as in latitude thirty degrees north. They were so powerful and so continuous that some persons assured us they arose, went out to a medicinal spring in which they were accustomed to take a morning bath, returned and after an hour or more, became aware only by consulting a time-piece that they had not been enjoying the light of day.

It is a singular fact that authority is about equally strong for and against these displays being accompanied by any sound due to themselves. The inhabitants of polar regions all claim that the rustling often heard in connection with them is due to nothing else than the power which makes the illumination.

Nothing in science is *merely* curious. Our present subject is illustrative of this fact. Observations on portions of Venus not exposed to the rays of the sun, suggest that she also has her auroral lights, and that she, and hence also the earth, are in a measure self-luminous. How far these deductions may go, no man dares predict.

It really seems to be the mission of the physical philosophy of our century to relieve our own little globe of the seeming isolation, in which, for all purposes except those of the lens or the measuring line, she has thus far stood. The impalpable ether of universal space begins to throb as with intelligence, heretofore undreamed of, from the worlds afloat in its liquid depths. We are beginning to feel that suns, stars, planets, and comets are our neighbors, and it is only good neighborhood to take an interest in their concerns.

With so much to hint to us the oneness of the plan upon which the universe is constructed and of the planning Mind, with such analogies to suggest, too, the oneness of the interests of the race—of time and of eternity—it is but embruted folly that can find in the revelations of science anything that makes the spark of genius but the byplay of an atom, or that would bury out of sight the thought of God with the very wonders of design that are but His spoken thought.

Alleged Warlike Preparations.

A correspondent writes as follows: I had a short interview to-day with Admiral Porter, at the Navy Department, and he ridiculed the idea that any increased naval force had been ordered to Cuba. No orders had been given to place all the available vessels at the New England navy yards in immediate readiness for sea. He stated that the intention was to relieve all the vessels on duty on the Cuban coast monthly during the summer, so as not to expose the crews too long to the dreaded yellow fever, which sometimes decimates them during the hot season; but that as soon as one vessel arrived there another would be ordered home, and that the naval force in Cuban waters would not be increased.

THE present charges in the Pacific Road are at the rate of five per cent. per mile on the Union, and ten cents per mile gold on the Central. At these figures, and reducing the charges through to gold rates, calculating greenbacks at seventy-five cents on the dollar, we get the following approximate estimates of the cost of a first-class through ticket:

	Miles.	Fares.
New York to Chicago	958	$18 75
Chicago to Omaha	496	17 53
Omaha to Salt Lake	1,070	40 13
Salt Lake to San Francisco	775	77 50
Totals	3,299	$153 91

In the statement of distances, six miles should be added for ferriage from Oakland to San Francisco, making a total of 3,305 miles. It is reported that on the 1st of July the emigrant will be able to leave New York city and make the through trip on the railroad to Sacramento for less than $100 in currency; cost for passage, and through tickets for passage in first-class cars will not cost over $100 in gold.

THE growing prosperity of the South faithfully indexed by the number of cotton manufactories in operation. Though many of them are not of a very extensive or substantial character, yet they indicate a design to appropriate the earnings from the cotton crop to solid purposes, and a desire to economize as much as possible by saving the cost of marketing the raw material. The number of mills now in existence is eighty-six, distributed as follows:

	Mills.	Spindles.	Cotton spun.
Virginia	10	36,000	4,010,000
North Carolina	17	24,249	2,537,000
South Carolina	6	31,588	4,174,100
Georgia	29	69,782	10,861,350
Alabama	6	25,196	2,820,596
Mississippi	6	8,752	1,457,000
Texas	4	8,528	1,372,104
Arkansas	2	921	258,400
Tennessee	10	13,720	1,847,200
Kentucky	2	6,264	1,075,000

THE managing editor of one of the leading New York papers, it is said, has been guilty of furnishing to a Philadelphia paper, which does not belong to the Associated Press, the cable news belonging exclusively to the Association. A special from New York to the Cincinnati *Commercial* giving the above fact, says:

"Letters are also in possession of parties here, and they will be printed on Monday, proving that Simon Cameron was led to pay this editor $12,500 to secure the good influence of this editor and the paper to which he was attached.

"Also that Galusha A. Grow paid him $5,000 for the same purpose.

"Also that the State Attorney General Brewster of Pennsylvania, paid him $1,000 for his influence towards making Brewster a member of Congress.

"Also that this editor attempted to obtain $5,000 from Gov. Curtin, in order to secure the good will of his paper to aid him in getting a foreign mission."

THE Indiana Legislature has hit upon a plan for heading off the refractory Democrats of that body. Both houses have passed a new election bill that makes Legislative elections biennial instead of annual, and what is more to the point, makes it the duty of the appointing powers to fill vacancies that may occur, until the election of 1870, by the expiration of terms of office. The Democrats opposed the bill upon the ground that it took from the people the right to fill vacancies, and that the Legislature, if it has the power to prolong the official terms of officers one year, could, by the same assumption of power, prolong them ten years, or indefinitely.

This action virtually secures for the Suffrage Amendment the indorsement of Indiana. All doubt of the final adoption of the amendment may now be dismissed.

THE Spanish Cortes, by a large majority, have carried the articles of the new Constitution which provide for the liberty of the press, freedom of meeting and association, and the right of petition. All the liberal movements which took place in Europe in 1848 proclaimed these liberties, and whenever they had the power established them. But the reaction which has since swept over Europe has destroyed again in most States the fruit of the revolution of 1848, and, outside of England, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, there are now few countries in Europe which really enjoy them. Spain will, therefore, rank in this respect among the freest nations of Europe, if the Constitution is ever carried out.

THE quantity of wheat awaiting shipment at Winona, on the St. Peters Railroad and Minnesota lines, is estimated at not less than 3,000,000 bushels, against about 800,000 bushels last year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Oliver Dyer, in *Packard's Monthly* for April, gives the following figures as the cost of a "wedding outfit" for a fashionable young man in Gotham—underwear only being enumerated:

1 pair of wedding socks	$ 15
1 pair wedding drawers	30
1 pair wedding suspenders	25
1 wedding shirt	75
1 wedding undershirt	35
1 wedding necktie	25
1 wedding pocket handkerchief	150
Total wedding underwear	$355

The Cuban excitement has at last reached Augusta, Ga., and the *Constitutionalist* learns that a number of young men who did good service in the "Lost Cause" have resolved to embark in a cause somewhat similar in principle, by joining the insurgent army of Cuba. It is their intention to leave in a few days.

The *Planter's Banner* says that the planters of Louisiana will make as much again rice in 1869 as they made last year. The crop last year was 321,911,344 sacks. A sack contains 100 pounds.

Baltimore is to have a race track, located about four miles from the center of the city. The State of Maryland has appropriated $50,000, the city of Baltimore $25,000, and the citizens are to add to this amount $50,000—an aggregate which, well expended, will make a magnificent drive through the beautiful park, which is being improved rapidly.

Half a dozen girls in an English boarding school thought it a good joke to send a valentine to the Pope, and they did so, also inclosing a letter with the pretty falsehood that they had discarded chignons and trains, in accordance with his suggestions. They received a nice letter from Antonelli, and the autograph blessing of the Pope.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* says: "One could wish that Mr. Motley had a little more of the cool and silent quality for which the best diplomatists have been noted. He is accomplished, celebrated, and a man of the world; but he undertakes a difficult embassy, in which it is a good deal easier to fail than to become more distinguished."

Hanlon, the velocipede rider, and Frank Swift, will contest in a one mile race for $1,000 an the 20th of June, with velocipedes.

Carrie Moore, the velocipede performer, picks up two chairs, one in each hand, while riding, and carries them around the room; makes eights and curves without use of hands; makes a circuit of the room without the use of hands or feet; stands on one foot on the saddle, and performs the feat of passing a hoop over the head and manages to get through it while riding Mexican fashion.

A new charge is made against Mr. Hale, and it is said that this is really why he is so unpopular with the diplomatic circle and first society at Madrid. Don Piatt makes it public, and professes to have his information from one of the diplomatic corps at Washington. The offense is, in short, a habit Mr. Hale has of wetting his thumb with his tongue when dealing the cards in whist.

The Emperor of the French has one hundred and ninety-seven courtiers who receive large salaries for performing nominal duties at the Tuileries.

Owing to the unreconstructed state of affairs in Virginia, license to marry could not be obtained in some parts last week, and marriages on horseback on the borders of reconstructed Tennessee were frequent.

Forty years ago a young lady in New York became insane, and has since that time been an inmate of the almshouse. A few days since she recovered her mind, and is now making acquaintance with herself as a gray-haired woman.

The highest store rent paid in Broadway is that of E. S. Jaffray's dry goods store, corner of Leonard street, which brings $60,000. The highest hotel rent is that of the Fifth Avenue, which rates at $100,000; but the most profitable of all its edifices is Trinity Building. This is occupied by offices. It cost about $100,000, and rents for nearly one-half that sum. Single offices bring from $1,000 to $2,000.

Henry Ward Beecher and George B. Cheever have been complimented by the Pope with an invitation to attend his Œcumencial Council, and offers them this opportunity to expiate their sins.

Commodore Vanderbilt has long owned extensive tracts of unimproved land, of great value, on Staten Island, New York harbor. To the people of the island these waste places have long been an eyesore. A few days ago the Commodore sold the property to his son William—the condition being one dollar—and now the islanders are rejoicing in the prospect that it will be subdivided, sold and improved.

General Grant on Friday last was visited by a son of Brigham Young, and also by one of Brigham's numerous wives.

C. E. De Long, the new Minister to Japan, was born in Dutchess county, New York. He went to California nearly twenty years ago, when only sixteen years of age, studied law in a miner's cabin, was several times elected to the California Legislature, and at the time of Senator Nye's election to the United States Senate, came within one vote of defeating him for that position. He is, perhaps, the most brilliant lawyer in the State of Nevada, an ardent Republican.

Van Buren, the private secretary of Governor Hoffman, has so often been the bearer of fatal veto messages that the Albany lobby has given him the *soubriquet* of the "Angel of Death," a title which the peculiar solemnity of his facial expression seems to render doubly appropriate.

The most aged member of the Wesleyan Church, in England, Mrs. Mary Crowther, wife of the late Rev. Jonathan Crowther, died in Manchester the 15th ult. She was entering her ninety-sixth year. She joined the Methodist Church in 1790, receiving her first ticket of membership from John Wesley.

General Sibley, recently deceased, having been credited with the invention of the Sibley tent, the New York *Mail* explains that the inventor of this tent was the Colonel Sibley who joined the rebels at the outbreak of the war. His partner in the manufacture of the tents—Major, now General Burns—served on the Union side, and still claims a large amount for his share of the royalty on the "Sibley tents" made for the Government during the war, although the patentee's rights were declared forfeited by his going over to the rebel side. Burns insists that, as he remained loyal, his rights should not be affected by his former partner's disloyalty.

The only surviving son of Robert Burns is now living in Cheltenham, at the age of 77.

A tax on bachelors from thirty years old and upward, is proposed in Paris.

The Union Pacific Railroad sold 10,000 passenger tickets from Chicago to White Pine, Nevada, during the month of March. Everything indicates a great rush to the silver regions from the East this Spring.

The *Observatore Romane* says that Pius IX. is now engaged in negotiations with Gen. Grant, with a view to sending a Nuncio to Washington. This prelate would not only represent the Court of Rome in the capital of the United States, but would also exercise an influence upon Catholicism in that country which, in the opinion of the *Observatore*, is destined "to supersede all other religions, and to control the conscience of nine-tenths of the American people."

An Englishman aged eighty tried, a few weeks ago, to marry a widow of sixty; but his daughter, a spinster of fifty, caught him while on the way to church and brought him home. He succeeded in effecting an elopement and marriage the next day.

New York is full of people trying to find something to do. The other day an entry clerk was advertised for, and in the course of a few hours there were three hundred and seventy-five applications for the position. Among the office seekers there have been 40,000 applications for two thousand berths in the Custom House. The last resort of the well educated impecunious is that of horse car conductor.

The number of cases of boots and shoes shipped from Lynn for the quarter ending March 31st, was 63,021; for the corresponding quarter of 1868, 29,696. The value of these goods, as estimated by a manufacturer, is $5,041,680.

The Jesuits are lending all their strength to the Spanish Republicans, in the hope of producing a reaction in favor of the ex-Queen. The order is now all-powerful in Rome. Jesuits have lately been installed in the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the department of the Secretary of State and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All the reins of the Pontifical Government are in their hands, and every day gives them fresh influence with Cardinal Antonelli. The Society of Jesus now numbers 8,584 members, dispersed over the world, but as united in one whole as the most perfect machine.

The *Scientific American* gives the following mode of testing kerosene: Fill a cup with warm water, the temperature of which is to be brought to 100° Fahrenheit, pour the oil on the water; apply flame to the floating oil by match or otherwise. If the oil is unsafe it will take fire, and its use in the lamp is dangerous, for it is liable to explode. But if the oil is safe and good it will not take fire.

The Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, on Monday evening, refused to remove the restrictions by which its voting membership is confined to persons engaged in mercantile pursuits. There is not the slightest reason for such limitation.

Only a few days since, when Mrs Grant was on her way from New York, two gentleman aspiring to place, and who were somewhat acquainted with her, occupied the seat by her side in succession. The first took occasion to inform her that though the other, sitting near them, was a pleasant, plausible gentleman, he was a great rascal, and not fit to be trusted in any public position. Shortly after the person in question, watching his chance, took the seat with Mrs. Grant, and went on to say that he noticed that his friend who had just left seemed to be very entertaining; the fact was, he was a smooth, agreeable, smart fellow, but unfortunately he was a great scoundrel. Mrs. Grant replied that he had just been giving her an account of the one then addressing her, and added, "Your estimates of each other are almost exactly the same."

Apropos of the remark that the principle of plurality of offices seems to prevail in Utah, the Salt Lake *Reporter* says: "One man here is Sheriff of Salt Lake county, Collector of Internal Revenue for the same, Major General in the Army of the 'Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,' and a Mormon Bishop, besides half a dozen little township and ward offices. One man at Fillmore fills the offices of County Clerk, County Recorder, Assessor and Collector of Taxes, both city and county, City Clerk, and *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace and general over-looker of morals, in addition to his ecclesiastical offices in the Mormon Church. The further out you go, the more complications exist, till in the remote settlements all affairs, spiritual, temporal and amorous, are settled by the Bishop alone; and nine-tenths of the people do not know whether he decides them in his civil or ecclesiastical character."

Egg-Plants and Tomatoes.

Every person can raise his own tomato and egg-plants with very little trouble. Select a warm border, enrich heavily with horse-manure, pulverize the ground thoroughly, and sow pretty thickly, thinning out if necessary. A common window sash or two, raised two or three inches over them, on any kind of supports, will greatly facilitate their vegetation and growth. If they are transplanted into other beds when three or four inches high, so that they shall stand about three inches apart each way, it will cause them to become very stout in the stem, and they will branch considerably, making much stronger and more productive plants. Tomatoes should not be set out for a crop until the ground is warm and weather settled, say the last of April or first of May, the later perhaps the better. Egg-plants should never be set out before th *last week in May*. We prefer the Fejee tomato, and the Long Purple egg-plant, though many other excellent varieties of the tomato are now introduced, some of which it would be well to cultivate also. Not a day should be lost in getting in the seed.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

IMMORAL OFFENBACH is now giving way on the stage to moral gymnastics. Nothing vulgar, only a risk of life. At the Tammany in New York this nightly periling of life is carried to its greatest extreme. The possibility of a fall of less than forty feet incurs for the performer only the neglect or contempt of the audience, which hangs with breathless suspense on the thrilling feats of boys or women, perched high in air, from whence a fall would certainly dash them to pieces or crush them into hopeless cripples. The most horrible and disgusting phase of the last development of the popular taste is the hungry eagerness with which the houses are filled when it is announced that an unusually dangerous feat is to be performed by a child or a woman. The Gregory brothers, three lads, announced themselves to attempt a somersault forty feet in mid-air, and on the first night the place was crowded beyond precedent. They succeeded, but the danger was so apparent, and it was so palpably evident that some time or other these boys would fail in heart, hand, or eye, that a net was put under them, and the third night the youngest brother, a little chubby-faced boy, not old enough to fear, fell and was saved to an affectionate father and a palpitating public by the objectionable net. But the commercial value of the boys depreciated from the moment it was found that a fall would neither kill nor maim them; the houses consequently fell off, and the management, in quick compliance with the ferocious fancy of their patrons, hunted up another victim, and now Tammany is crowded to see a slight, smiling girl in tights and spangles, bare-armed and fearless, standing lightly on a swinging-bar, fifty feet above the heads of the breathless audience, with no support for her hands, and swaying about in a dizzy swing fearful to contemplate. There is no net to catch her should she fall, and that she will fall one of these days is inevitable.

THE barbarities practiced on the steerage passengers and crews of sailing packets between New York and foreign ports is creating a marked sensation as developments are made. A recent case is that of the ship Richard Robinson which arrived at New York last week from Liverpool. The brutal offenders were the captain and first mate. The crew of the ship, to the number of twenty-one men, were kept in torture during the entire passage. Before the vessel was out of sight of the land two of them jumped overboard to escape the brutal treatment. One of them reached the shore, the other is supposed to have perished. To amuse the captain and mate the crew were forced to fight each other, while the officers stood near pricking them with needles stuck in the end of a pole. Brass knuckles, with sharp projecting points, were freely used, and the faces and heads of the men were horribly mangled. Axe-handles, boots, belaying-pins and every other weapon at hand which might keep up the horrors of this ocean passage were freely brought into play to reduce the crew to a condition little different from death. The case is to be brought before the courts, and it is likely the ship will be fined heavily, and a sufficient sum collected to pay a large amount to each sufferer. As for the captain and mate, imprisonment is too good for them.

THERE has been some curiosity to learn the provisions of the "Married Women's Property bill," which, the cable has informed us, was brought before the House of Commons last week. We have before us a synopsis of the bill, as follows:

"It provides that a married woman shall be as capable of holding and dealing with real and personal estate, of suing and being sued, as if she were a single woman. Every woman who marries after the passing of the act may hold all property, real or personal, possessed or acquired before or after marriage, free from the control of her husband, and her earnings in any separate trade or occupation will be regarded as her personal property. On the other hand, husbands are not to be liable for debts of their wives, either before or after marriage, nor liable in damages for any wrong committed by them. Upon the death of a wife intestate, the husband will take only the same share in her personal estate as a wife now takes in the personal estate of an intestate husband. Such are the leading clauses of the 'Married Women's Property bill,' which is to date from the first day of next year."

There is no doubt that the English law of property and contract with respect to married women, is unjust; but the present measure is so sweeping that it will certainly startle English husbands.

THE feat of riding fifty miles on a velocipede within six hours, which was accomplished in Boston a couple of weeks ago by Walter Brown, the noted oarsman, was again performed by him on Friday last at the Jersey City Velocipedrome. The distance to be ridden required no less than seven hundred and thirty-one circuits of the hall, there being fourteen circuits and a fraction over to a mile. The time occupied from the start to the close was five hours and forty-six minutes. The actual time in riding, however, was but four hours and twenty minutes, within three minutes of the time occupied in riding the same distance in Boston. At the Jersey City Rink, however, he had to ride the circuit of the hall one hundred and fifty-eight more times than at the Boston Rink, so that he really did better riding there than in Boston.

Iron City College.

The Iron City College, so well and favorably known, both at home and abroad, is one of the institutions of Pittsburgh which enjoys a national fame and reputation. It has now been in successful operation fifteen years, and its patronage, coming from all parts of the Union, composed not only of young men from the farm, the workshops and the schools, but gentlemen of mature age, many of them the heads of large business houses, surpasses that of any other commercial institution in the country. Many of our most successful merchants, bankers and business men took their first step here, and do not hesitate to attribute their prosperity to the valuable lessons learned, and careful instruction received at the college.

Its present high standing, in many respects an enviable one, the result not of one but of many causes, is attributable in no small degree to the excellence of its course of study and system of instruction, which secure to its students not only all the advantages of a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the theory, but such a familiarity with the practical details of business as to insure proficiency in the branches taught. Further, the skill and acknowledged ability of the Principals, Messrs. J. C. Smith, A. M., author of the *National Accountant*, and A. Cowley, author of *Cowley's System of Practical Penmanship*, both teachers of long experience, and alike distinguished in their respective department of instruction, have contributed not a little to its fame. Another circumstance, and one which has tended greatly to its popularity is, that its managers are careful not to hold out inducements which can not be realized; they do not propose to accomplish the labor of months in days, but give their pupils to understand that merit alone is the passport to positions of responsibility and trust. The consequence is a superior class of graduates to those issuing from schools which purport to be able to impart to inexperienced youth in the short space of four or five weeks a complete knowledge of mercantile science and practice.

To persons desirous of acquiring a thorough business education, we can safely say that a school with better facilities, more accomplished and devoted instructors is not to be found.

Common Sense

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosopers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already satisfied the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

E. & C. Maginn, Steam Cracker Bakers and Confectioners

Have opened a new warehouse at No. 295 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley, with a large stock of canned goods, Lewis's celebrated Boston Pickles, S. Edwards & Co.'s Peaches, Stout & Co.'s Tomatoes, fine confections, foreign fruits and nuts. Merchants and others are requested to call and examine their stock. d*

Farm and Ferry for Sale.

A farm and ferry, opposite Wellsville. For particulars, &c., address N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio. d&*

Pain Paint will Stop Pain when Doctors Fail.

Wolcott's PAIN PAINT will do it; and if you have Catarrh, recollect that Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, pint bottles $1, will eradicate this disgusting disease, root and branch. Six pints, sent free of express charges, for $5, or one pint of Wolcott's PAIN PAINT. Address Dr. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. 2t*

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s*

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN Gift Company. Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000. Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each...$10,000 | 40 Cash Gifts, each... $500
10 " " ... 5,000 | 200 " " ... 100
20 " " ... 1,000 | 300 " " ... 50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos...each, $300 to 750
75 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons...each, 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines...each, 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches...each, 75 to 300
Cash Prize, Silverware, etc., all valued at...1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25 cts. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize is exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES.—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, $500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The firm is reliable and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, Oct. 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—N. Y. Herald, October 28. "A friend of ours drew a $50 Prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News Dec. 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one Cash Gift. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

S. Fahnestock,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, HAS REMOVED TO No. 56 Wood Street,

THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVENUE, AND IS NOW RECEIVING HIS NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE:

200 doz. Grass and Cradling Scythes;
100 doz. Scythe Snaths;
100 doz. Corn Hoes and Rakes;
100 doz. Hay and Manure Forks;
50 doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
65 doz. Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
160 sets best No. 1 Tress Hoops.

Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, of all kinds. Locks of the Best Eastern Manufactures.

Disston's Saws of all kinds.

WHOLESALE DEALERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GIVE ME A CALL AT MY NEW STORE.

NO. 56 WOOD ST., THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVE.

eod*

Iron City College

Cor. of Penn and Sixth (late St. Clair) Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Most Complete Business College IN THE UNITED STATES.

Circulars containing full particulars as to Course of Study, Method of Instruction, Necessary Expenses, Samples of Penmanship, &c., together with all desirable information, to be had on addressing SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, PITTSBURGH, PA. slp*

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—BY AUTHORITY of the last Will and Testament of MATTHEW McMATH, deceased, recorded in Will Book, Vol. 4, p 164, And by virtue of his appointment as Administrator cum testamento annexo, by the Register's Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises,

On Friday, April 30, 1869,

A TRACT OE LAND in Plum Township, Allegheny County, two miles east of Logan's Ferry, adjoining lands of Alex. McJunkin, John Stewart, Robert McMath, and others, containing about 140 Acres, of which 115 Acres are improved, having thereon erected two Frame Houses and a Log Barn. Terms cash on delivery of deed. Sale to commence at 1 P. M. For further particulars apply to DANIEL HAWK, on the premises, or to JOSEPH S. HAWK, Administrator, * Shearer's X Roads, Westmoreland county, Pa.

$15 Get the Best. $15

Sent by Express, Cash on Delivery.

THE GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES

IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED by us are all the best make. *Hunting Cases*, finely chased and beautifully enamelled, *Patent and Detached Levers, full jeweled*, and every watch perfectly regulated and adjusted, and GUARANTEED BY THE COMPANY, *to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish*, but retain an appearance equal to solid gold as long as worn.

These celebrated Watches we are now sending out by mail and express, C. O. D. anywhere within the United States and Canadas at the regular wholesale price, payable on delivery.

NO MONEY IS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE, as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them.

A SINGLE WATCH TO ANY ADDRESS, $15.

A CLUB OF SIX, WITH AN EXTRA WATCH TO THE AGENT SENDING THE CLUB, $90, MAKING SEVEN WATCHES FOR $90.

Also, a superb lot of most elegant Oroide Chains, of the latest and most costly styles and patterns, for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches in length, at prices of $2, $4, $6 and $8 each; sent when ordered with watch at the regular wholesale price.

DESCRIBE THE WATCH REQUIRED, whether Ladies or Gentlemen's size, and address your orders and letters to THE OROIDE WATCH CO., 148 Fulton street, New York. *

TO THE WORKING CLASS—I AM NOW prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cents. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me. *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned. DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

A MYSTERY—ANY PERSON SENDING us their address with 25 cents inclosed, will receive by mail the name and Carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband. REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau st., N. Y.

INVENTORS! INVENTORS!—AGENCY FOR PATENTS. THOS. A. CONNOLLY, Solicitor of Patents, No. 371 F street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., will make preliminary examinations, prepare Specifications and Drawings, and prosecute applications for Letters Patent of the U. S. No charge in any such case unless a Patent be obtained. Fee $20 in ordinary cases. Special attention paid to Rejected Applications, Caveats, Reissues, etc., send for instructions.

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS, BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best Family Medical Books (of 408 pages, *beautifully illustrated*) that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, the large commissions allowed, *and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores*, enables a good Agent to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $2. Address for full particulars, the Author and Publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. *

FOR SALE—MILL—A GOOD CUSTOM and Merchant Mill with four Run of Stones, with all necessary Bolting and Cleaning Machinery, good Water Power and good Custom and Retail Business. Also, two Houses, Warehouse, Barn, Stable, &c., with sixteen or more Acres of Land, a good Orchard, situated one-half mile West of the Lima Depot, on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, in a good grain growing country. Will be sold low. Inquire of J. COLTON, Limaville, Stark county, Ohio. *

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—WITHIN seven miles of Wooster, Ohio. Railroad passes through it; adjoins a station. Contains 310 acres in good repair, good buildings, fruit of all kinds, well watered, under a high state of cultivation. 115 acres well timbered. Can be bought entire or in small farms. Terms one-half cash, remainder on deferred payments. Inquire of J. H. DOWNING, Wooster, Ohio, or G. N. McCONNELL, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WONDERFUL!!!!!!!

The Secrets of Love or Turkish Charm of Eden, the Arabian Love Philter and Sultana's Great Secret of Fascination, obtained in Egypt, (once in your possession you have complete control over any one you wish), also ten Songs, Valuable Receipts, Beautiful Arts, How to Get Rich, Choice Secrets, &c., all mailed for 10 cents. Address T. F. WOOD, Vernon, New Jersey. *

FOR SALE, MILL PROPERTY.

Situated on Crooked Creek, in Allegheny Township, Armstrong county, Pa., four miles from the A. V. R. R. A good Mill with two run of French Burrs, all newly repaired last Summer, Six Acres of Land belonging, with three Dwelling Houses, Storehouse and Blacksmith Shop, will be sold very low, as the proprietor is going west. For further particulars, apply on the premises. Also, FIFTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND and Saw Mill, situated in East Franklin Township, Armstrong county, Pa., three miles from Kittanning, splendid seat for a GRIST MILL, the Land all underlaid with a four foot vein of Coal and two Pits opened. The Land is all under fence, and all cleared but eight acres. Apply to J. C. BURFORD, Kelly Station P. O., Pa. *

NOTICE.—100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF handsomest ladies in the United States sent post-paid for Twenty-five cents. REEVES & CO., No. 78 Nassau street, New York City. *

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF WHITE LEAD,

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.'s, Pure White Lead,

Is not only strictly pure, but possesses greater *durability*, covers more surface for the same weight, and is superior in *fineness* and *whiteness* to any other brand. Buy none of the bogus brands represented to equal to, or the same as ours. Call for the TRUE and GENUINE, B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.'S, Pure White Lead, at No. 76 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Americans Visiting Europe.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF NORTON & CO.,

Of Paris and London, having entered upon their new premises, are prepared to show every attention to American Travelers. To obviate the difficulties and expense attennant upon the purchase of Letters of Credit to Europe, Messrs. NORTON & CO., have arranged to receive American currency, United States and Railway Bonds or American Gold at the value in Paris, placing the amount at once to the credit of depositors. Parties before leaving for Europe should have their correspondence plainly addressed to care of NORTON & CO., 4 Broad st., N. Y., 6 Rue Scribe (Grand Hotel) Paris, or 5 Lothbury, London. *

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — WHEREAS Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JOHN WYMAN, late of Fawn township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them without delay to WILLIAM NESBIT, Executor, Fawn township, Allegheny county, Pa. *

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A WELL ESTABLISHED Business, being one-half interest in a new fine two-storied and basement Frame Building, with metal roof, 25 by 80 feet. One-half stock and good will of Stove, Tin, Hardware and Agricultural Tool trade. Established in 1856. No competition within 9 miles. Located in Linesville, Pa. Call or address DAYTON SIGLER, Linesville, Crawford county, Pa. s*

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—FINEST Fruit Farm in Western Crawford county for sale, containing 90 Acres choice Land, with every variety of Fruit, choice Timber, fine living Water. Barns cost $2,000; comfortable House, two miles from the thriving borough of Linesville. Call or address DAYTON SIGLER, Linesville, Crawford county, Pa.